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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Dollfuss Dictates to Austria

New York Strikes Tammany

Germany Tries Reichstag Fire

London Says Men Not Guilty

Mollisons Aim for Baghdad

Admiral Byrd Gets a Stamp

DR. ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS, Chancellor, is sworn in as dictator of Austria by President Miklas and inaugurates a new Government in which he himself holds five Cabinet posts. With Prince Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr, demanding outright Italian Fascism and Franz Winkler, leader of the Peasants Union, opposing, Dollfuss finds himself unable to reconcile the factions and boldly becomes dictator. He is believed to hold the confidence of the people, 65 per cent of whom are said to want neither Italian nor Prussian Fascism. They expect him to steady the ship of state—To maintain a firm policy internally and to retain the friendship of foreign powers.

¶ Dictator Dollfuss shows his power by quickly ending a coal strike alleged to be provoked by Austrian Nazis to embarrass him during the crisis. He decrees that reasonable demands of the workers be satisfied and has work resumed with a commissioner carrying out his orders. His very strength sounds the knell of democracy. Austria joins Russia, Italy, Germany and other countries in seeing the rights of self-government won by the people through centuries of struggles quickly shattered in a crisis by the hand of dictation—Through what generations of anguish may these nations climb democracy's pinnacle again?

¶ New York City makes progress in throwing off the yoke of boss rule. Tammany's candidate for controller is badly defeated in the Democratic primary by Frank J. Prial, independent, while Mayor O'Brien makes only a 2-to-1 showing against independents. Chase Mellen Jr. defeats Samuel S. Koenig, long-time Republican boss of the county—The metropolis takes fresh heart over a victory that amazes itself and prepares for the next step.

¶ Germany begins trial of the five men accused of firing the Reichstag before the Supreme Court at Leipzig. The prosecution stresses attempt to overthrow the Government more than arson as Ernest Torgler, former Communist whip in the Reichstag, Marinus Van der Lubbe, alleged Dutch Communist, and the three Belgian refugees, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff, face the court. Van der Lubbe is also accused of trying to burn the former Kaiser's palace and the city hall. The opening session indicates that Communism in Germany will be gone into deeply. The five judges make an announcement—Advance verdicts found in other countries will not influence them.

¶ London sees an unofficial commission of eight lawyers from seven countries find a strange verdict on the eve of the Leipzig trial. After examining many witnesses and documents from Germany, they decide unanimously that Van der Lubbe is not a Communist, that the other four men accused were not in any way connected with the Reichstag fire, and that there is grave reason for suspecting the fire was started on behalf of leaders of the Nazi party. These unofficial judges make a frank admission—Much more evidence in the case must exist than was before them.

¶ Canada sees Capt. James Mollison and Amy Johnson Mollison prepare to take off from Wasaga Beach, Ont., for Baghdad. This is a new start on the trip originally planned to take the flying Mollisons from London to New York to Baghdad to London in three hops, which ended with a crash when the first goal, New York, was a few miles away. The new ship is ready. The plucky Mollisons, individually, have made history before—An admiring world wishes to see them write this new chapter as a team.

¶ The world watches outstanding men. Viscount Cecil, visiting Toronto, declares elimination of weapons of offense can be accomplished at Geneva. Premier Ismet Pasha and Foreign Minister Rushdi Bey of Turkey reach welcoming Sofia on the first good will visit to Bulgaria since the World War. Guglielmo Marconi, leaving Italy for the Chicago fair, hails America as first great nation to help him in his work. President Grau San Martin rallies his Cuban forces as more outbreaks occur and American warships draw close to protect American citizens—Troubles loom, but there's hope while strong men plan peace.

¶ Admiral Byrd's second trip to the antarctic is to be commemorated by the issuance of a special postage stamp. Postmaster-General Farley says a definite decision to confer the honor has been made. He also announces that a design has been approved tentatively for a stamp to commemorate the trip of the Graf Zeppelin from Germany to the Chicago world's fair in October. In this stamp matter a hobby becomes an instrument in the hand of history—The Government issues the stamps, the stamp collectors preserve them for posterity.

Britain Finds Definite Hopes Of Arms Pact

Size of Initial Limitation and Test of Supervision Are Major Issues

Paris Talks Resumed

French Oppose Any Increase in German Armaments, London Reports Say

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 21—While there is general realization that the disarmament negotiations still have to face serious difficulties, Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, and Capt. R. A. Eden Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, are going to Paris to resume the conversations started by the latter Monday in an atmosphere of greater optimism than has been manifest in British official circles for many months past. A large section of the press, however, remains skeptical as to the possibility of reaching a general agreement.

The present status of the discussion is understood to be as follows:

1. Britain, France, Italy and the United States now all agree in theory that the Disarmament Convention should provide regular supervision of armaments, but there is still a wide divergence of views as to the powers the supervisory commission should possess.

2. Britain insists, and, it is believed, Italy and the United States do, too, that there must be immediate limitation of certain categories of arms. The French are prepared to accept limitation, but insist it must not come into force until supervision has been in operation for an appreciable "trial" period and has shown that the terms of the treaty are being loyally carried out—referring, of course, to the rearmament of Germany.

Initial Limitation in Dispute

3. As a possible compromise it has been proposed that some of the limitations contained in the British draft to the disarmament convention should come into force immediately, the remainder at the end of a short trial period. This idea is being hopefully explored, but there is still a wide gap between British and French viewpoints as to the amount of initial limitation and the length of the trial period.

4. There is no agreement yet as to the duration of the first disarmament convention and its replacement by another, imposing more drastic cuts on the armaments of the Allies so as to bring them

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Evacuation, Not Intervention, Appears U. S. Policy in Cuba

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—With all Latin America hanging in suspense upon the possibility of American intervention in Cuba, the State Department implied yesterday that its policy would be evacuation of American nationals, rather than actual occupation.

This radical departure from past policies is in line with the new liberal hands-off course being advocated to the Administration. Meanwhile, consular reports show affairs in almost every part of the island to be deteriorating, with little news available on the political negotiations in Havana.

That the Administration favors removal of American citizens in the event of more critical trouble was revealed when Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, recounted as an encouraging sign the fact that Americans of their own volition, where they feel in danger, are going to the shelter of the naval vessels, rather than expecting landing parties from the vessels to protect them.

American consuls on the island, he stated, are advising nationals that they had better seek the vessels, for the vessels will not seek them.

"We won't make rural policemen out of our navy," is the attitude at the State Department.

This policy is strikingly different from past official views, under which landing parties frequently invaded Latin-American territory and penetrated far into the interior. Today, instead of the flag following the trader—in the old phrase, the trader must seek out the flag, in the harbor. Indeed, the policy of evacuating nationals is next door to nonintervention, and should do much to sooth the ruffled Latin-American susceptibilities.

It was also explained at the State Department that the dreadnought New Mexico, which the Navy Department announced this morning was shortly to leave for Cuban waters, went without foreknowledge or consent from the State Department. The implication is, that its cruise has no connection with Cuban affairs and was scheduled before the present outbreaks took place.

American Warships Draw Closer to Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 21 (AP)—United States destroyer No. 240, with her marines and sailors drawn up in formation on the deck, and the American ammunition ship Nitro entered Havana Harbor today as opposition groups pressed their demand that the government of provisional President Grau San Martin resign.

Anti-American sentiment was expressed in a demonstration by a small group of Cubans who assembled before the home of Mr. James Ward Stickney. The demonstrators shouted, "Down with the Americans!" But they left peacefully after a short time.

Prisoners brought in from Camaguey Province, where Capt. Juan Blas Hernandez is leading a revolt against the Grau government, reported that the insurgents totaled 2000 men. Previous reports have said that there were only a few hundred in the field with Captain Blas.

The American warships drew in close to the city as the revolution-born régime set up 11 days ago made hurried but complete preparations to withstand a rumored revolt.

The vessels, which came here to protect American lives and interests, at once established heliographic communication, using lights atop the United States Embassy and aboard the craft.

Cavalry reënforcements, a mobile arsenal on a truck, extra guards, and machine gun units were hurriedly deployed about the presidential palace as reports persisted that civilian anti-government forces and soldiers prepared to fight.

In the face of these and other preparations the Executive declared that "everything is all right; I am staying right where I am."

Reliable sources predicted that a climax was fast approaching in the many troubles the President and his supporters have had.

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Things Present

Having heard the advantages of "managed currency" proclaimed by Normen Lombard (Tuesday's paper), we now hear the other side of the question, with Joseph Stagg Lawrence as spokesman. Editorial page.

Especial attention is invited to the first contribution in Letters to the Monitor, on the back page.

A story with a strong Biblical flavor begins today on the Young Folks' page, "Out of Israel."

A collection of the best cartoons of the week adorns the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Bulgaria Seeks Friends Without Alliances In Effort to End Isolation With Neighbors; Cordial Welcome Given Turkish Statesmen

First Visit of Premier of Foreign State to Sofia Since World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Bulg., Sept. 21 — Ismet Pasha, chief of the Cabinet of the Turkish Republic, arrived here last night on the first official good-will visit of the Prime Minister of any foreign state made to Bulgaria since the World War.

The Premier was accompanied by Rushdi Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister, and a cordial reception was tendered to the two statesmen. Over many Sofia dwellings floated Turkish flags which for five full centuries had been considered by Bulgarians as an emblem of tyranny and injustice, but which now waved as a token of friendship. At the station the distinguished guests were met by the Bulgarian Minister-President, Mr. Nichola Moushanoff, representative of the court, other ministers, and many leading Bulgarians.

Invitation to Federation

However, in spite of the extreme outward cordiality, this meeting has not inspired among Bulgarians the feelings of hopefulness expected when the visit was first planned. Then the Bulgarians greeted it as an indication of the acquisition of a close friend and ally in the Balkans and as a proof that Bulgaria's complete isolation had ended.

But since then Turkey has signed an eastern non-agression pact with a large number of other states and concluded a treaty of most intimate friendship with Greece which, despite definite assertions to the contrary, is regarded here as plainly directed against Bulgaria.

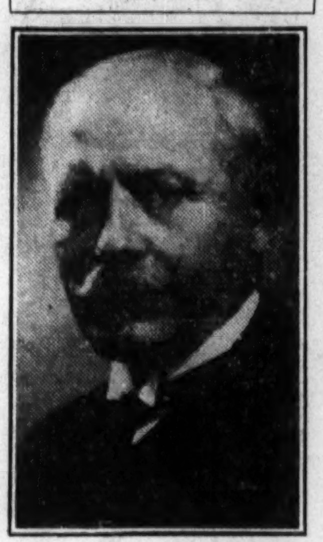
Consequently Ismet Pasha's visit is interpreted as the beginning of a campaign to draw Bulgaria into a new international combination and persuade it to become a member of a new European agreement.

Tendency to Moderation

This means that Bulgaria is to be asked to relinquish its old nationalistic claims and aspirations, forget past defeats, definitely accept the present situation and give a hand to its conquerors. Such a proposal naturally arouses no enthusiasm.

These is a growing recognition, however, of the fact that Bulgarian patriots will finally be obliged to take account of international realities. The recent visit here of M. Edouard Herriot of France, the meeting of King Boris and King Alexander of Yugoslavia at Belgrade, and many other events indicate that Bulgaria is tending to mollify its former uncompromising attitude of demanding everything or nothing, and instead is moving toward coöperation with some of its neighbors despite its claims against them all.

'Reconciler'



Courtesy of Bulgarian Legation, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Moushanoff

Sofia Prime Minister Denies Radical Change in Foreign Policy

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Bulgaria, which has become a point of increasing diplomatic interest with current political attention focused on central Europe and the Balkans, does not intend any changes in its foreign policy.

This declaration comes from the Prime Minister, Mr. Nichola Moushanoff, at a time when newspapers and political observers see a "colossal" change of front, which would attach Bulgaria to the camp of France and bring the Bulgarian policy into closer understanding with the Little Entente.

Mr. Moushanoff in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor indicated that Bulgaria does not intend to bind itself to any group of powers in Europe nor will it become party to a Balkan Locarno.

The Prime Minister does not share the prevailing opinion here that Bulgaria has been dangerously isolated by recent diplomatic events. The Four-Power Pact, the establishment of Little Entente unity in foreign affairs, and the comprehensive Eastern Pact signed between Russia and its neighbors do not change the situation.

Isolated by World Events

Bulgaria has long been isolated by the course of international events, and the situation is no worse now than formerly, the Prime Minister holds. Every one of Bulgaria's neighbors has taken territory from Bulgaria and the nation considers this an injustice to which it cannot easily be reconciled.

"And," asks Mr. Moushanoff, "what sense would there be in signing pacts with our neighbors? We accepted the present boundaries by signing post-war peace treaties, and now why do our neighbors want us to recognize them again?"

The Prime Minister emphasized his peace sentiments, but made it very plain that he does not expect any benefit from a formal Balkan Locarno or Federation. He insists that Bulgaria has legitimate claims upon its neighbors and that until these claims are considered, all talk of good will, of pacts, and of reconciliation is vain. He wants to build mutual confidence and friendly intercourse, but considers it impossible until the Bulgarian minorities in neighboring lands are better treated.

"The Yugoslavs," Mr. Moushanoff said, "constantly talk of better relations," and he stated that he emphatically supports this idea. He would heartily approve of meetings between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav Kings, as well as between Bulgarian and Yugoslav ministers.

"But," he added, "what can come of this unless the Belgrade government gives cultural and political rights to the Bulgarian minorities in Serbia?"

'French Orientation' Opposed

The Bulgarian Premier thinks realities are stronger than pacts and holds that Bulgaria's pretensions are real.

For that reason he is opposed to a "French orientation," for that would imply giving up certain claims. Though the former French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, was very cordially received in Sofia by Mr. Moushanoff, who also emphatically approved of King Boris's recent visit to Paris, still the Sofia Government is resolutely against binding Bulgaria to France. It is determined to keep Bulgaria neutral, that is, friendly to all powers but allied to none.

Yet it must be recorded that when M. Herriot visited Bulgaria he received a remarkable reception. And this wave of good feeling toward France had barely reached its height before King Boris and Queen Ioanna went to Paris where much attention was given to them and where serious political conversations accompanied banquets and receptions.

In many Bulgarian circles the attitude both toward Roumania and Yugoslavia seems to be changing. The left wing Agrarians who advo-

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Consumers' Board Pushes Fight For Buyers of Nation

Opposes Price Fixing as Provided in Code of Retailers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA today threw itself into a last-moment fight to protect consumers of the nation against price-fixing provisions of the retail code now pending before Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson for final action before it goes to the President.

Hampered in their first real effort to prevent NRA codes from boosting prices too rapidly by the fact that the code is now in the confidential stage—the "goldfish bowl" stage having ended with public hearings—the board is nevertheless doing everything within its power to convince General Johnson that at least three major changes must be made before consumer interest will be adequately protected.

The board's attack is directed at the following provisions of the present code:

1. Prohibition of the sale of merchandise below the invoice cost plus 10 per cent.

2. Prohibition of the sale of trade marked, nationally advertised drugs more than 21 per cent under the advertised retail price.

3. Prohibition of advertising laying claim to a policy of underselling competitors.

Oppose "Loss Leader" Plan

Involved in the dispute is the fundamental question of whether the NRA can succeed if retail prices soar too fast and too high in relation to purchasing power. It is the contention of the consumers' board, and of many impartial observers here as well, that more danger to the recovery program lies in the present price rise than in any other factor involved.

The board recognizes the viciousness of the so-called "loss leader" practice common in the retail trade whereby the customer is attracted by a particular commodity which is sold below cost and is fully prepared to accept a provision in the code directed at this abuse. But they hold selling below invoice price plus 10 per cent would put the price well above that at which many merchants could sell at a profit.

Much the same objection is raised against the 21 per cent discount limit permitted on trade-marked drugs. They hold that since the advertised price of such goods, in a majority of cases, bears no relation to cost, the provision does not in any way protect the customer.

As an example it is alleged that a particular commodity actually costs 20 cents at wholesale. The manufacturer advertises a retail price of $1 and places $1 on the package. The 21 per cent discount limit would forbid the druggist selling the commodity below 79 cents, thereby retaining a profit of more than double the original cost of the article.

In regard to advertising a policy of underselling, the Consumer Board was considerably distressed when the present draft of the code came out without the word "inaccurately" which had previously qualified this prohibition. Originally the section read as follows:

"No retailer shall use advertising which inaccurately lays claims to a policy or continuing practice of generally underselling competitors."

Reacts On Consumer

This reading, they believed, would leave an incentive to merchants to undersell their competitors when it could be done so without selling below cost. But the changed version places an absolute ban on such advertising, removes the incentive to underselling and takes away from the consumer the obvious advantage of competitive prices between retailers.

The effort of the Consumers' Board marks its first energetic entry in NRA affairs. Codes heretofore under consideration either had no price-fixing provisions, or failed to affect the consumer in such a marked fashion as does the retail code. In this instance, however, with every housewife in the nation affected by the results, the board has finally gathered its forces.

Long Blames Collector For Titles Racket

Massachusetts Tax Head Says Lack of Energy Opens Wrong Door

Calls System Wrong

Shows How Racketeers Profit Without Risking Cent, and Explains a Remedy

Tax-title racketeering is linked directly to incompetent and inefficient tax collectors, according to Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner of Massachusetts.

The legitimate buyer of tax titles, Mr. Long says, serves a useful purpose, although this service is caused directly by inefficiency on the part of the tax collector, or false economy in the town or city hall.

When taxes become collectible on property, the tax bill held by the collector becomes a lien. The collector has already tried to collect from the taxpayer and has failed. Here the tax-title buyer enters the picture.

Under the usual procedure, the buyer of these liens pays no money down. He simply declares himself ready to take over a designated number of liens, and has 20 days in which to pay the taxes due. In that time he looks up the deed to the property in the registry, and finds that a bank in some remote part of the State holds a first mortgage on the property. The tax-title buyer notifies the bank that he has taken the tax title to the property. The bank takes the lien from the tax-title buyer on the payment of $6, the legal waiver fee.

Made to Order for Racketeers

Here is a set-up made to order for the tax-title racketeer. He goes to the tax collector, designates a block of property, and starts the follow up and collection of his waiver fee. He has 20 days in which to do this. And he has no intention of ever investing a cent of money. At the expiration of the time limit he turns back to the city those properties on which he has been unable to collect his waiver fee. He has reaped a harvest without taking a single chance. Finished with that town he moves on to the next sale of tax titles and repeats his performance.

The efficient collector who has

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Foreign Technicians Ordered to Instruct Mexican 'Substitutes'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Technical experts from foreign countries will be admitted to Mexico hereafter only on the condition that they immediately begin training Mexican citizens to replace them and with the understanding that they are not to overstay the time limit allowed them by their immigration permits.

This is the essence of a circular sent by the Ministry of the Interior to industrialists throughout the nation notifying them of a decision strictly to enforce the regulations governing admission of foreigners under the classification of "technical experts."

The circular points out that the original idea in modifying the strict immigration rules to allow technicians to enter, was to provide instructors for Mexicans in certain branches of industry. This idea, the circular continues, has been practically useless because the technicians continued asking for extensions of their permits, the industrialists claiming that the supposed understudies were not prepared to take over the technical duties of the foreigners.

An extensive survey was conducted by the Ministry of National Economy, showing, the circular says, that assistants to the foreign technicians were hired for the practical experience and their duties did not permit them to study.

Millions to Pass Through Her Hands

The Christian Science Monitor—© Underwood

Mrs. Florentine D. Goodrich

Treasurer of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Millions in Cash Ready for Use In Tennessee Basin

$106,000,000 Is Set Aside to Develop Project in Next Few Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Upward of $106,000,000 is earmarked for use in the Tennessee River Basin during the next few years by various federal agencies.

That includes $50,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority's experiment to bring about a balance among agriculture, industry and reforestation. The remaining $56,000,000 is to be spent in the valley within two years by more than 50 federal agencies.

It includes job-making expenditures, federal relief grants and agricultural benefits, and federal loans outstanding in the area. These figures were compiled by Mr. Kendall K. Hoyt, one of the Tennessee Valley Authority auditors.

For construction, reforestation and other activities, $20,000,000 has been allocated mainly under the public works provisions of the NRA. This will give an average of six months' employment each to more than 16,000 persons, according to Mr. Hoyt's estimate.

Federal relief grants and agricultural benefits total upward of $6,000,000, all to be spent within a year.

Federal loans outstanding total $30,000,000 for the agricultural credit system alone, and are regarded as easing the credit situation in the valley and as forming a backlog for recovery. Home Loan Bank and R. F. C. loans are not included in the total.

The $56,000,000 total is money definitely in sight for the valley area of 40,000 square miles in parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and population of approximately 2,000,000 people.

One of the proposals in the Government's industrial and agricultural experiment in the Tennessee Valley is the electrification of farms. It foresees in the Tennessee Valley such wide rural use of cheap power as is common abroad, especially in Canada. Those who prepared the prospectus say it would not only lighten the burden of labor upon farms, but create a market for electrical appliances, which would help electrical factory workers in the East and middle West. Mr. George W. Kable, rural electrification specialist, worked on the prospectus for the bureau of agricultural engineering.

A census had disclosed that out of 229,982 farms in the basin, 10,178, or 4.4 per cent, were lighted with electricity.

Experiments are already under way, on a small scale, in the manufacture of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals. Dr. Harry A. Curtis came from Woodbury, N. J., to be chemical engineer in charge of that job.

Anti-Roosevelt Stand Weakens Tammany Rule

Curry Forced to Retain Mayor or Confess Loss in Party Power

Fusion Is Jubilant

Claim Voters Ready to Cut Down Curry's 'Boys' at the Polls

By Wyona Dashwood

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Tammany Chief John F. Curry's opposition to the Roosevelt presidential nomination at Chicago last year is today stalking the Wigwam like Banquo's ghost. As it returns to plague him, he is face to face with an incipient revolt within the city Democracy that excepts only the Bronx borough of Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Secretary of State and the only one of the city's five Democratic leaders associated with the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Flynn alone underwent no serious primary reverses Tuesday, and only in this one of the five boroughs there is no talk today of a new leader.

Reports in high Democratic circles which are believed to be trustworthy are to the effect that one of the few remaining members of the Curry board of strategy paid a call on him yesterday and warned him against persisting in running Mayor John P. O'Brien for reëlection on the basis of the surprisingly low plurality won by him in the Tuesday primary.

McCooey Has Troubles

Simultaneously, the Wigwam's chief city ally, Mr. John H. McCooey, Democratic overlord of Kings County was confronted by 18 of the 23 district leaders in his territory with the statement that they cannot deliver the vote to Mayor O'Brien in November, and the demand that a winning candidate be named.

This delegation was headed by Mr. Kenneth Sutherland, who controls one of the largest Brooklyn districts, but which gave a sweeping plurality in the primary to Mr. Frank J. Prial, successful Democratic contestant for the comptrollership against Mr. McCooey's personal choice for this place, John N. Harman.

Mr. Sutherland was chief aide to Mr. Joseph V. McKee while he was Aldermanic President and was ready to break with Mr. McCooey in 1932 and throw his support to the McKee candidacy for Mayor had the latter decided to run independently.

This has given rise to reports that Mr. McKee, now president of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, will be placed in the running and petitions circulated for his nomination if the bosses hold to the O'Brien ticket. Such an eventuality would mean a third ticket in the field.

Forced to Keep O'Brien

Persons close to Mr. Curry remain convinced that he will not permit the shelving of Mayor O'Brien. He believes that the two-to-one showing made by the Mayor on Tuesday was creditable and that a repudiation of his candidacy would be an admission of Curry weakness.

Furthermore, he regards the Mayor as worthy—personally and on his record—of organization support for a full term and sees the move against his candidacy as directed toward himself as leader of Tammany Hall rather than toward Mayor O'Brien.

It was added that Mr. Curry was aware of the source that is keeping alive the demand to withdraw Mayor O'Brien and that it has its roots in the Tammany chief's opposition to Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago last year. At least some credence is lent to this view by the fact that the Democrats who are demanding that Mr. O'Brien be replaced by another standard bearer are stressing as a main reason for their demand the failure of the organization here to get in on federal patronage.

It was recalled in this connection that Mayor O'Brien has nothing whatever to do with either Tammany getting, or failing to get, Administration plums. The burden for such failure can rest only with the Tammany leadership, and every one who knows anything about the situation here knows that the O'Brien mayoralty is strictly Curry managed.

In Tammany quarters, therefore, the fight is seen to be against Mr. Curry personally, and the dissatisfaction within the organization against his rule was made strikingly manifest in the Tuesday primary.

Curry's Men Beaten

The returns showed that three of Mr. Curry's chief lieutenants in the districts were defeated in leadership contests. These defeats will add measurably to the bloc in Tammany which has been either lukewarm or covertly hostile toward the Curry leadership since it came into power by a fractional vote and the grace of Mayor James J. Walker in 1929.

The show-down is expected next week when the Tammany executive committee will meet to reorganize and elect a chairman and secretary. Attending it will be leaders who, ostensibly Curry supporters, gave the Prial candidacy large primary majorities and, through their aides, opposed Mr. Curry in district fights.

Every one of the 130,280 votes polled by Mr. Prial is counted as a sign of the independence and discontent to which the tenuous state

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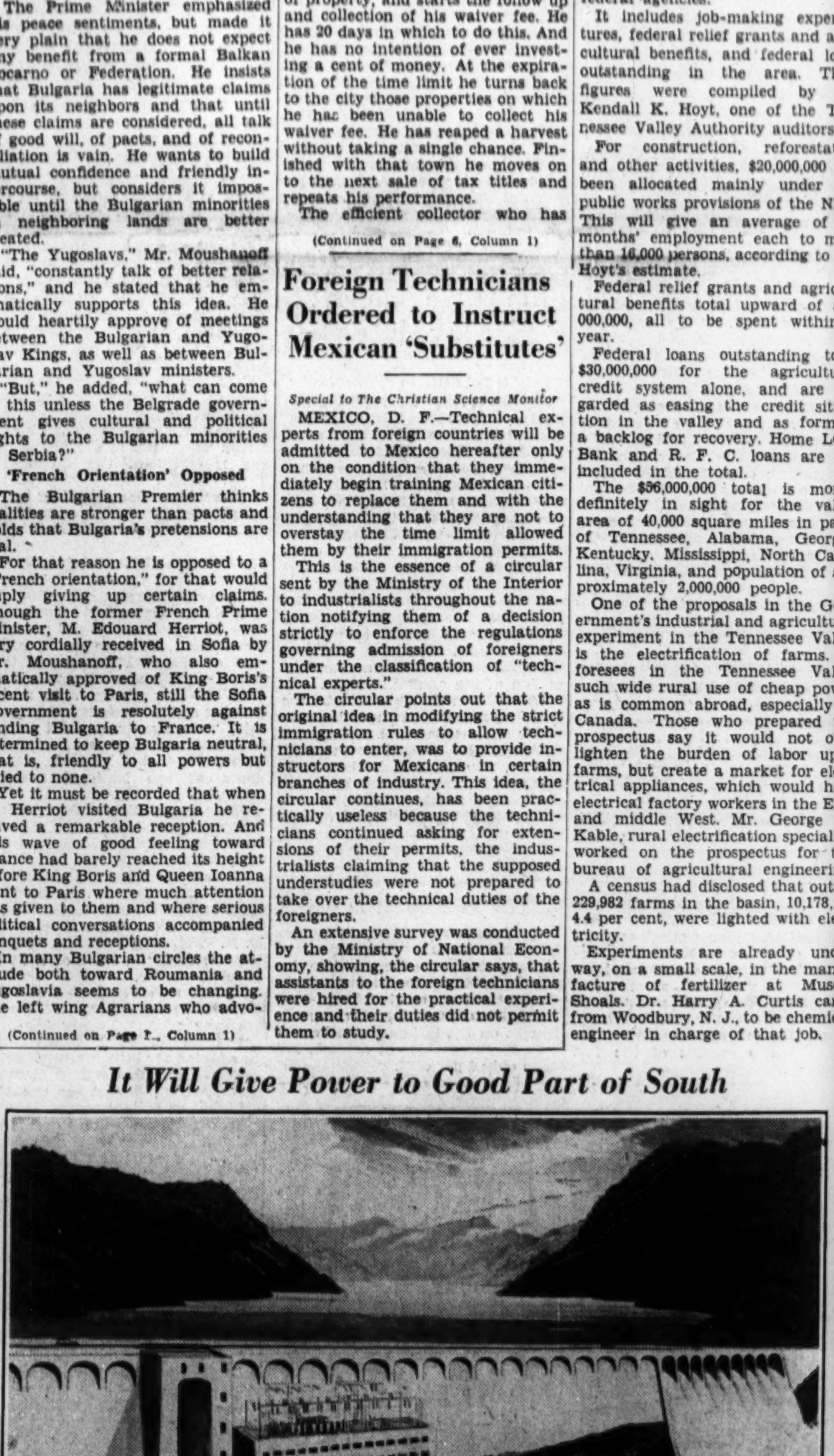
It Will Give Power to Good Part of South



The Christian Science Monitor—© Landrum & Cowan from Ewing Galloway

How Norris Dam in Tennessee Project Will Look

Dollfuss to Lead Austria in Aims Of Fascist State

New Cabinet Takes Helm, Responsible Only to President Miklas

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 21—Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss has now attained almost the stature of a dictator with the full consent of President Miklas after one of the most dramatic days in post-war Austrian history, a day filled with negotiations among discordant members of the Government coalition and marked by vehement appeals of various factions for a fight to the bitter end.

The new Cabinet was sworn in today and already has begun the task of converting Austria into an authoritative Christian German state, based on the corporative or vocational system similar to that advocated by Fascist theorists.

Dr. Dollfuss holds the Chancellorship and Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Public Security, and Army, while his friends, the former leaders of the Christian Socialist Party, hold all other ministerial posts.

Moderate Course Indicated

This is accepted as evidence that Dr. Dollfuss will dictate all new policies, impose a moderate course and work for conciliation. In fact the new Cabinet, though eliminating party leaders, represents by its very composition an effort at uniting all non-National Socialist and non-Marxist elements in a constructive government.

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that the Heimwehr is not left without influence for its strongest man, Major Fey, is the new Vice-Chancellor and men sympathizing with the Heimwehr have received important undersecretarial positions.

Neither Dr. Dollfuss nor other members of the new cabinet participate in the government as party leaders, but as "personalities," responsible for their acts to no one except the President of the Republic.

Experiments Are Unlikely

Sensational as this sounds, however, many well-informed observers believe that it indicates no radical change in Austrian politics and that Dr. Dollfuss's taking the helm is a guarantee against adventure of any sort and assurance of a wise, firm policy, good administration, mollification of internal dissentions and preservation of friendly relations with foreign powers.

Dr. Dollfuss in their opinion has stepped into the breach, not for the purpose of introducing dangerous experiments, but in order to prevent them. The fact that he has become personally responsible for the Ministry of Public Security and War, which means that he directs all Austria's former police, soldiers, and gendarmes, is interpreted as indicating that order will be preserved and every attempt at violence from any side immediately crushed.

Stirring events in recent weeks have shown in more and more striking manner that Dr. Dollfuss is the man in whom the Austrian nation has most confidence today. Enormous crowds which recently gathered in Vienna for "Catholic Day" enthusiastically acclaimed him as leader. He has the support of the whole Christian Socialist Party, and is even considered by the Socialists as better fitted than any other non-Marxist statesman to direct Austrian affairs in this extremely critical moment.

Precipitation of Crisis

The Cabinet crisis suddenly precipitated was caused by the persistent demands of Prince Starhemberg and his armed group, the Heimwehr, that a 100 per cent Fascist government immediately be introduced into Austria with the first duty the extermination of Marxism and the annihilation of all traces of democracy.

Democratically inclined elements in the Cabinet were aroused, especially the peasant group led by Vice-President Winkler, who at a mass meeting, Sunday, publicly launched a counter-attack against the Heimwehr. Three days of strenuous efforts by Dr. Dollfuss to reconcile these two antagonistic groups in the Cabinet finally failed, and, to prevent any extreme action, Dr. Dollfuss took complete control.

The example of the decisive manner in which the Chancellor works is his solution of the coal dispute, during the most acute period of the Cabinet crisis. The strike was allegedly provoked by enemies of the Government, mostly National Socialists, among miners of the Alpine Montan Gesellschaft for the purpose of accentuating the confused situation in Austria.

Dr. Dollfuss decreed that work be resumed with reasonable demands of the workers satisfied and placed a Government commissioner with very wide powers over the whole enterprise to see that the Government order was carried out.

Similar authoritative measures are foreshadowed in all phases of Austrian public life.

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'Our Dog' Is Organized; News Will Please Snubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

AN organization, called "Our Dog," has just been formed here by a large number of influential people, for the purpose of raising better dogs and providing better conditions for those that already exist.

The rector of the university, generals, judges, bankers and police officials were present at the first meeting. The dues for the members are about 10 cents a month and the organization is to establish institutions for raising police dogs, dogs for leading the blind and other useful breeds. It will also publish literature on care of dogs, provide better treatment for homeless dogs and aim at arousing a more sympathetic public opinion toward dogs in general. "Our Dog" may well be proud of the attention that is being given him, for very few other organizations in Zagreb have such a distinguished list of members as this one.

NRA Codes Load Allegheny Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 21—Inability to collect taxes in Allegheny County's school districts and increased enrollment have prompted Dr. C. E. Dickey, county school superintendent, to seek financial aid from Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

Dr. Dickey is collecting data now, he disclosed yesterday, to submit to Harrisburg, showing that tax collections for county schools have decreased on an average of one-third, while 3000 additional students have been enrolled. This increase is due to the NRA ruling against employment of minors, Dr. Dickey explained. The problem of teachers' salaries is a grave one, according to the school official, who said that in 15 of the 102 county school districts teachers have received no salary for the last two months of the last semester.

Liquor Revenues Much Overrated, Expert Declares

City Managers Hear Tax Will Fall Far Below What Is Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Those who hope that by letting flow a stream of hard liquor the country will drink its way out of its financial problem seem doomed to disappointment, Mr. Simeon A. Leland, a tax expert, told the International City Managers' Association convention here yesterday.

Mr. Leland, state tax commissioner of Illinois and formerly professor at the University of Chicago, showed two reasons why liquor taxes are likely to be a failure in meeting the bills of government.

First there was the matter of volume. "It is surprising to realize how much would have to be drunk to fulfill the hopes of those who propose this solution of the finance problem," he said. "The greatest amount the Government ever got from the liquor tax was $483,000,000, you recall. The pipe dream of billions in revenue will probably not be realized."

Question of Social Results

Then there was the question of social results. If liquor licenses are to be high enough to bring in sizable revenues, then Mr. Leland thought bootlegging would continue. "As we have watched beer," the tax specialist continued, "it seems that there is a tendency to collect too much in license fees, with the result that the traffic tends to become concentrated, making the return of the saloon inevitable. This is neither socially nor fiscally desirable."

As to means to prevent "the return of social conditions we all seek to avoid," Mr. Leland thought government monopoly of the liquor business offered a possible course, but this again pointed away from any hope to pay the bills of city government with local liquor taxes, in his opinion.

Mr. Leland thinks that the present welter of taxes, local, state and national, on property and on sales, should be superseded by a unified system which a unit of government much larger than the city should administer, and which should be based on ability to pay.

Simple Tax System

"What is needed," he said, "is a simple, integrated tax system for the country, maintained by the National Government and sharing revenues with the local agencies that most greatly need it."

Mr. W. F. Day, city manager of Staunton, Va., the first city in the world to adopt the council-manager plan of government, was elected president of the association. New vice-presidents are Mr. Roger M Evans of Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Roy S. Braden, county manager of Arlington County, Virginia, and Mr. E. J. Donnelly of Two Rivers, Wis.

Blue Eagle Support Pledged by Alabamans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Twenty thousand leading Alabama farm women pledged their unqualified support of President Roosevelt's blue-eagle campaign to decrease unemployment and boost wages in resolutions adopted here recently by their official organization, the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs.

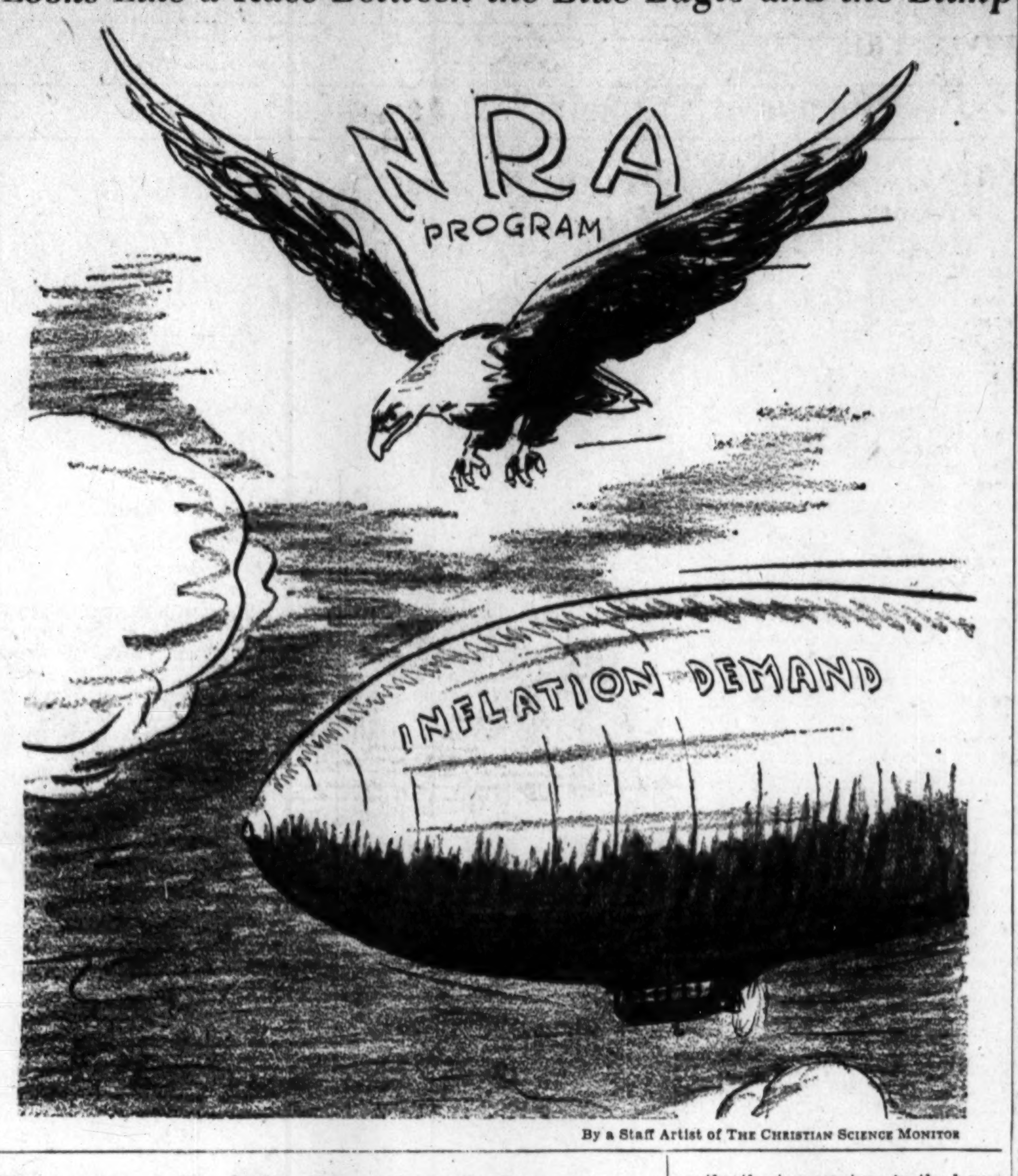
"We shall give our material encouragement to those who come under the Blue Eagle and enter actively into the campaign to make the recovery program a success," was the statement contained in one of the resolutions adopted at the final session of the annual meeting.

Whole-hearted support of the "wise movements to be undertaken under the Agricultural Adjustment Act" was also pledged by the farm women, who expressed their "admiration of the manner in which the cotton surplus reduction program has been administered in Alabama under the leadership of Dr L. N. Duncan, extension service director."

Few Installment Losses

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Delegates to the National Association of Finance Companies' convention today were told by Mr. Robert P. Babcock, president, of New York, that of $2,000,000,000 worth of goods bought on the installment plan last year the percentage of defaults has been only 4 per cent.

Looks Like a Race Between the Blue Eagle and the Blimp



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Treason Is Made Chief Issue As Reichstag Fire Trial Opens

International Board Removes Suspicion From the Communists

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The assertion that grave grounds exist for suspecting that the German Reichstag building was set afire last winter by, or on behalf of, leading personalities in the National Socialist Party was contained yesterday in the report of the International Legal Commission which investigated the blaze.

Concerning four of the defendants, the report said:

"The accused Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff ought to be regarded not merely as innocent of the charge, but also as not having been concerned or connected in any manner whatsoever directly or indirectly with the arson of the Reichstag.

"Documents, oral evidence and other material in possession of the commission tend to establish that Van Der Lubbe could not have committed the crime alone."

Referring to the police search of German Communist headquarters the report stated:

"The first significant point is that search was made in the absence of any members of the Communist Party.

"It would appear according to the evidence that the only day on which the search could be made in the secretary's absence was precisely the day on which the profitable search was made.

"It is equally remarkable that the sensational documents alleged to have been seized have not yet been made public, although an official report of March 1 announced they would shortly be made public."

An act of terrorism such as the burning of the Reichstag, the report said, "was equally opposed to the obvious interests of the Communist Party, and in the interests without doubt of the National Socialist Party."

"This conclusion," the findings continued, "it seems to the commission cannot be contested on the material before it."

The commission, composed of nine lawyers, including Mr. Arthur Garfield Hayes of the United States, sat under the chairmanship of Mr. D. N. Pritt, King's counsel, in hearing the evidence, some of it in the strictest secrecy.

It was announced at the outset that in view of the world-wide importance of the Leipzig trial, the committee felt some means should be adopted for bringing together the evidence available outside Germany and placing it before the world for criticism or enlightenment.

Its findings, the commission pointed out, were based only on the incomplete material it had obtained, but all agreed that the fire obviously was incendiary.

The commissioners concluded that Van Der Lubbe, a young Dutchman, instead of being a member of the Communist Party is opposed to it.

Other conclusions of the commission were that no connection whatever can be traced between the Communist Party and the burning of the Reichstag and that an examination of all the possible means of ingress and egress at the building made it highly probable the incendiaries made use of a subterranean passage leading from the Reichstag to the house of the president of the Assembly.

Court Moves Arson Feature of Indictments Into Background

LEIPZIG, Ger., Sept. 21 (AP)—Incendiarism in the German Reichstag became a secondary issue and high treason the primary point today as the Supreme Court trial of five men charged with setting the fire last February got under way.

The court moved the phrase, "attempt forcibly to overthrow the Constitution," into the foreground of the indictments and put the charges of incendiarism second.

This indicated that the whole realm of Communist activity in Germany will be investigated.

The defendants were brought into court shortly before 9 o'clock accompanied by two policemen. They were taken to the court building under heavy police guard.

Every seat was taken as the trial opened. When the red-robed judges, five of whom are the principal judges, with one reserve, filed in, the German spectators and newspaper men raised their hands in the Hitler salute, to which the judges replied in like manner.

Decapitation has been recommended as the penalty upon conviction. The defendants are Marinus van der Lubbe, brick mason and alleged Dutch Communist; Ernst Torgler, former Communist Party whip, and three Bulgarian political refugees, Georgi Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Wassil Taneff.

Van der Lubbe alone of the accused was handcuffed. He kept staring ahead, and later, when called on the stand, replied almost inaudibly and often incoherently.

Of the three Bulgarians, Popoff, a law student, made the most intelligent impression.

Each one before he was permitted to enter the court, underwent an elaborate inspection of credentials and a double search for weapons and cameras.

The indictment, as read by Wilhelm Buenger, the presiding officer, accused the men of "attempt partly and conjointly in one and the same continued act to overthrow the German Constitution by firing the Reichstag with malice aforethought, as preliminary to starting an insurrection."

Van der Lubbe also was charged with attempting to burn the former Kaiser's palace in Berlin, as well as the City Hall and certain public offices in suburban Neukoelln.

A semiofficial news bulletin, issued as the hearing started this morning, asserted that "not only is this a matter of the nation's highest tribunal passing judgment on five persons charged with arson and high treason.

"This case," the statement added, "Concerns the entire German nation, against whose leadership the most monstrous charges have been made."

This referred to allegations made abroad that Chancellor Hitler's National Socialists themselves had fired the Parliament building in a bid for power and that Communists, whom they blame, had nothing to do with it.

'Boys in Blue' Parade At St. Paul Reunion

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Union veterans of the Civil War marched again—through St. Paul's down-town district—mustering their thinning ranks for one more parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It was the high point of the 67th annual reunion for some 270 boys in Blue, who trod the pavements in rank and file before a crowd estimated at 75,000 by Col. F. G. Stutz, parade marshal. There are 605 of the estimated 8000 surviving veterans of the Union Army attending the encampment.

Air-Condition Study Carried On in Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 21—Many features of homes of the future are being determined by experiments in the General Electric Company's proving house here.

A pleasant 10-room house, fitted with every known indicating and recording device having to do with temperature, humidity, air circulation and cleanliness, is being tested under actual residential conditions by Mr. Elliott Harrington, an air-conditioning engineer for the company, and his family, who will make their home in it for the winter. The walls have been fitted with air ducts, more than 100 thermocouples have been installed from attic to basement and the "indoor weather" is controlled and recorded in an instrument room in the basement.

At a public demonstration recently, the temperature in the house was changed several times at the rate of one degree a minute. The humidity was increased rapidly during a heating period and correspondingly decreased while the house was cooled. The proving home is part of the General Electric Air Conditioning Institute, which was formed for fundamental research, proving of apparatus, further development of equipment and dissemination of reliable data to the public.

Economy, Penna., Had 'Soviet' Trade System Way Back in 1824

Founded by Rapp and His Harmonites From Germany and Reached Zenith of Its Prosperity by 1843; May Be Saved as a Landmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—A row of lonesome-looking buildings today is the only public reminder that a unique venture in "harmony" at one time went on under their roofs and along the streets that spread out to the four corners of what was once the thriving town of Economy, Penna., just a few miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh.

Swallowed up by the ever-hungry "machine age," Economy long since has become no more than a section—a mere name—in the new town of Ambridge, which takes its name from the American Bridge Company.

Regarded by many as one of the most significant historical landmarks in western Pennsylvania, the century-old village of Economy today is asking what is to prevent its virtual extinction. To that question two outstanding patrons of culture in this city, Dr. Andrey Avinoff, director of Carnegie Museum, and Mr. John O'Connor Jr., business manager of the museum, are seeking an answer, together with Mr. and Mrs. John S. Duss, last surviving members of the Harmony Society.

Founded by Rapp

Founded by a religious leader, George Rapp, who brought the Harmonites to America in 1824 from Germany, the community was primarily socialistic rather than religious. In its prime, with a population of 700, Economy used no money for its internal existence, yet the sale of its products between the years 1830 and 1843 totaled more than $1,197,000.

Members of the society received no money for their labor; they shared the labors and received equal rations of food, clothing and other necessities—all long before the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was even a dream. The community at one time or another operated its own silk factory, woolen mills, cotton mills, tanning plant, oil wells, timber industry and—most important of all—a railroad, now the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

For a time Economy was so important in the industrial life of this district that "Economy prices" were quoted for wool and other commodities on the Pittsburgh markets. It passed out of existence principally because its members were bound by a vow never to marry and because of inroads by modern industry.

Funds Held Inadequate

Mr. Duss, formerly trustee of the society, has now disclosed that unless some plan is forthcoming for preservation of the remaining historical buildings, including Harmony Hall, furniture, machinery, paintings and other relics of the community's past, he is considering their removal or destruction rather than allow them to fall into complete disrepair. Although the buildings have been given to the State and the relics have been loaned to the State Historical Society, Mr. Duss declares the appropriation for their maintenance has been inadequate.

"Such an occurrence," Dr. Avinoff said in reference to the destruction of this historical collection, "would be a tragedy—a landmark of great historical value would be lost forever. Such a document cannot be replaced. Its worth to students, not only of the past but of the present economic experiments, can hardly be measured.

"Economy should be restored, the buildings repaired and the valuable collection of furniture and tools kept intact in their proper setting. Anything less than that is unworthy of consideration."

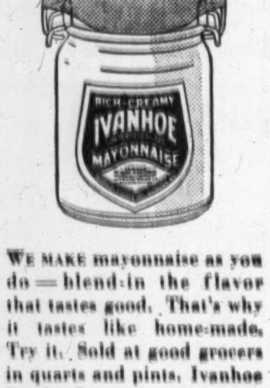
Dr. Avinoff declared that "written history could not possibly tell so vividly the story of this venture as these relics.

"If they are lost we shall have nothing but a few volumes of words to tell us they ever existed," he said.

Fire Hero Joins Department

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Warren Dues, designated by the National Firemen's Association as the nation's outstanding fire hero, is going to become a real fireman. He has accepted a job in the city fire department, tendered him "in recognition of the national honor he has brought to Flint." Mr. Dues rescued seven children from a burning house last year.

Just what you've wanted—a mayonnaise
WITH FLAVOR



WE MAKE mayonnaise as you do—blend-in the flavor that tastes good. That's why it tastes like home-made. Try it. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, New York.

flavor blended

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE

Rare Beauty and Comfort, too, for Baby . . . . . .

Here is a crib that will thrill the hearts of those who love beauty and distinction in the home.

Here is grace of line and a subtle charm that win the admiration of all who see it in your baby's room. It expresses the highest art in furniture construction and design, yet the price is unusually reasonable.

See it at your nearest Whitney Dealer

No. 5256

Length 54 inches — Width 30 inches — Height 45 inches Depth 24 inches—Steel frame spring, enamel finish. Special narrow fabric, foot trip release, chromium-plated slide rods.

Every Genuine F. A. Whitney Product is Trade-Marked

F. A. WHITNEY CARRIAGE CO., Leominster, Mass.

Judge Nisley's by quality—Not by price

Beauty, Grace and Comfort
plus (we are certain) long service!

Lady Collins and her family coat-of-arms

If you are a Collins just step into our store and ask for a leaflet giving a short history and coat-of-arms (in colors) of this family. It is free for the asking.

Watch for your family name in our advertisements.

5653 Kenmore Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
May 24, 1933

Nisley Shoes
217 S. State Street
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Attention, Advertising Manager.

Possibly you will be interested in knowing that I have been enjoying the reading of your national advertising in the Christian Science Monitor for many months - and regretting that the Nisley Shoes had no store in Chicago.

When announcement was made that a store was to be opened, I watched and lost no time in purchasing a pair to try, for I have found great difficulty in securing comfortable shoes at a reasonable price - and even at a high price could not always be fitted satisfactorily.

May first was my first purchase, of shoes that I have put on and worn without any "breaking in" process at all, even though the heels were a type that I have always felt I could not wear, but wanted to because they were more graceful and attractive than the heavy cuban type I usually wear. But I find there is much in the build of the shoe itself that makes a heel comfortable-and possible.

The leather is so soft and pliable, it keeps such a good appearance, and the shoe is especially snug-fitting around the heel without being stiff at the counter which is much in its favor for a person whose feet are slender and rather more bony than fleshy.

I am thoroughly sold from every angle on Nisley Shoes, and you may consider your advertising in the Monitor as the opening wedge which encouraged me to try one more make of shoe "for comfort's sake."

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Gladys Rundle

These styles in sizes to 9--many others 2½ to 10

The lovely Miss Rice—a step-in pump with high heels—offered now in brown suede and brown kid with decorative trim of harmonizing shade. Sizes 2½ to 9—widths AAAA to C.

The outstanding smartness of the Miss Bell tie is brought about through the laced trim. Sizes 2½ to 9 in both black and brown suede.

Nisley Beautiful Shoes $5
in the exact size you require

Correct New Hose
Chiffon or Service
79c
two pairs $1.50

NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES (Headquarters, 110 W. Long St., Columbus, Ohio.)

Atlanta, Ga., 68 Whitehall St., S.W.
Baltimore, Md., 16 W. Lexington St.
Birmingham, Ala., 220 Twentieth St.
Boston, Mass., 145 Tremont Street
Buffalo, N. Y., 564 Main Street
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

Fair Practice Code Pledges Support To Securities Act

Commissioners' Program Proposes to Clean Up Financial Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21—Full support and coöperation in enforcing the Federal Securities Act of 1933 was pledged to the Federal Trade Commission by the National Association of Securities Commissioners in closing their three-day convention here yesterday. The delegates also unanimously approved a code of ethics for sellers of securities, intended to give protection to investors and to legitimate and respectable securities dealers, brokers and salesmen.

After the resolution pledging support to the Federal Trade Commission was adopted, a letter from President Roosevelt was read, praising the Securities Act and declaring it "presages the beginning of a movement for close and effective coöperation between the agencies of the state and nation in a mutual effort to give better protection to our investing public."

Mr. Jack E. Nida of Columbus, Ohio, was elected president of the national association. Other officers elected included William M. Franklin, Oklahoma City, Okla., first vice-president; John C. Hull, Boston, Mass., second vice-president; Carl E. Newcomber, Topeka, Kan., secretary, and Evelyn C. Clifton, Frankfort, Ky., treasurer.

The code of ethics prescribes "candor and fairness," in dealing with customers, who, "shall not be deliberately misled." Property pledged by a customer shall be safeguarded as a pledge, and not used by the dealer as his own property. Trading against the customer's order in the case of margin securities is prohibited.

Printed matter shall be accurate and adequate "to the end of plainly stating material facts and of omitting no fact, which at the time of the sale or offer for sale, if omitted, would render any fact stated misleading or inaccurate."

"Permitting or encouraging an investor to trade beyond his immediate financial resources, reloading; unreasonable delays in making deliveries of securities; agreements to repurchase or resell securities; representations that securities are to be listed, are all questionable practices and shall not be indulged in," the code states.

"Every seller of securities on the partial payment plan shall at all times, while engaged in such business, maintain a liquid portion of not less than 20 per cent over and above his or its total current contract liability on all outstanding contracts.

"No seller shall solicit margin accounts or offer securities for sale on margin by communicating with any person at his home or place of residence unless such person shall have previously given express permission in writing for such communication."

A rapid growth of public sentiment in favor of government ownership constitutes a major present-day concern for public utility companies, said Prof. James C. Bonbright of Columbia University, New York, a convention speaker.

"This sentiment for government ownership," he said, "is based on the public conviction that government regulation has failed to protect the consumers and that it has definitely broken down. Indeed, the movement has gone beyond the sentimental stage, for one public project designed to show what can be accomplished by large-scale public enterprise—the Tennessee Valley project—is well under way, while another—the St. Lawrence power project—is waiting only for onfirmation of a treaty with Canada."

Chesterfield Lists Jobs for Boys to Avoid

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chesterfield, Eng.

A "BLACK LIST" of certain jobs has been prepared by the Chesterfield Education Committee for the guidance of boys leaving school.

The list of occupations boys are advised to avoid includes: Lather boy, or similar post in barber or hairdresser's shop; in the kitchen of any hotel or eating-house; as a "marker" or attendant in any billiard saloon or other place licensed for games; in any establishment where intoxicating liquor is sold; in selling programs or refreshments, or shifting scenery, or taking tickets, in any music-hall or theater; in collecting or sorting rags or refuse; hawking goods from door to door; as attendant in any amusement place where automatic machines, games of chance or skill, or similar devices are used; sale of newspapers in streets or other public places.

Transatlantic Plane Tested

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—The airplane in which Commander George R. Pond and Cesare Savelli planned a non-stop flight to Rome was flown to Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday after being fitted with a special magnetic compass. The fliers said they hoped to start their flight Monday or Tuesday, weather permitting.

Deal With Soviet Revives Talk Of U.S. Recognition

More Than 2,000,000 Bales of Cotton and Other Goods Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — By designating Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to coördinate negotiations with the Soviet Government involving a trade deal of upward of $50,000,000 President Roosevelt has revived talk of recognition.

To strengthen this impression, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that recognition was more a matter of intention than of anything else. Asked what mechanics would accompany or bring about recognition, he said there were many methods but that desire to recognize was the main thing.

Under this interpretation, the trade negotiations already concluded in recent months would almost constitute recognition itself. Mr. Hull continued to state that one act or series of acts which imply a disposition to recognize really produced that result. His reference to an act or series of acts was taken to mean the current trade talks.

Indeed, Washington opinion generally is that diplomatic overtures will accompany the conclusion of the sweeping trade-credit arrangement.

More than 2,000,000 bales of cotton, extensive supplies of other raw materials and farm machinery, are contemplated to go to Russia through the medium of a reference credit. Already Mr. Jesse H. Jones of the R. F. C. has facilitated arrangements with the Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in New York, toward completion. Mr. Morgenthau now takes over the negotiations. He combines in one the functions of farm financier and disposer-in-chief of surplus products.

Securing of a large Russian market is one of the major goals of the Farm Administration, since the Soviet badly needs much of the surplus which otherwise is earmarked for destruction in the United States. Extension of credit by the R. F. C. is regarded by some trade experts as sheer waste of money; to others it is money thrown upon the waters, some or most of which will come back in time, with the benefits of mutual trade thrown in.

At any rate, the United States has become the chief proponent of the policy urged by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian commissar for foreign affairs, at the London Economic Conference when he declared that his country could absorb $2,000,000,000 worth of goods—raw and manufactured—if only credit facilities were extended. His claim was that Russia could utilize practically all of the world's disposable surpluses, including nearly all of its actual production in many lines. Steel and ships were two articles he particularly desired, but there is as yet no evidence of Russian orders in American shipyards.

Legal recognition may be delayed. There is one great obstacle. The pre-revolution American claims for property confiscated in Russia and debts owed by the Tsarist Government. Since debts owed by other governments have either been drastically scaled down, defaulted or are likely to be readjusted, there would seem no longer any trouble about the Tsarist debt.

The claims for confiscated property are more valid, and amount to several hundred million dollars. If recognition is arranged, a mixed claims commission will probably tackle the problem—and, like the British and French commissions with Russia, drag on into interminable litigation.

Wine Ruled Collateral For Loans to Buy Grapes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Attorney-General Cummings has ruled that warehouse receipts for wine in storage could be accepted by banks for credit purposes. Secretary Woodin had requested an opinion on the subject and in a letter to the Treasury head, Mr. Cummings said:

"It is an arrangement to establish credit facilities for processing the grape crop and contemplates the borrowing of money by wine manufacturers for the purpose of purchasing grapes for processing. As security for the loans wines are to be deposited pursuant to permit in bonded winery warehouses, and receipts issued to the bank or other institution covering the warehoused wine for the protection of the lending institution."

Supervision Called Federal Money Saver

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The day-to-day power of supervision over governmental spending given to the director of the budget by President Roosevelt has resulted in a saving "almost $500,000,000" to taxpayers since July 1, in comparison with the same period a year ago, Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, said Sept. 18.

Mr. Farley, speaking at the annual meeting of the Controllers' Institute of America, expressed the belief that the principal cause for the "almost insupportable" increase in federal expenditures during the last 20 years was a lack of financial planning and financial leadership.

"We are supposed to have had a federal budget system since 1921, when legislation was enacted setting up a director of the budget and a comptroller general of the United States," Mr. Farley said. "It is hardly necessary, however, to note that these officials are completely independent of each other to realize that in the federal system as originally planned there was no adequate concentration of control over spending."

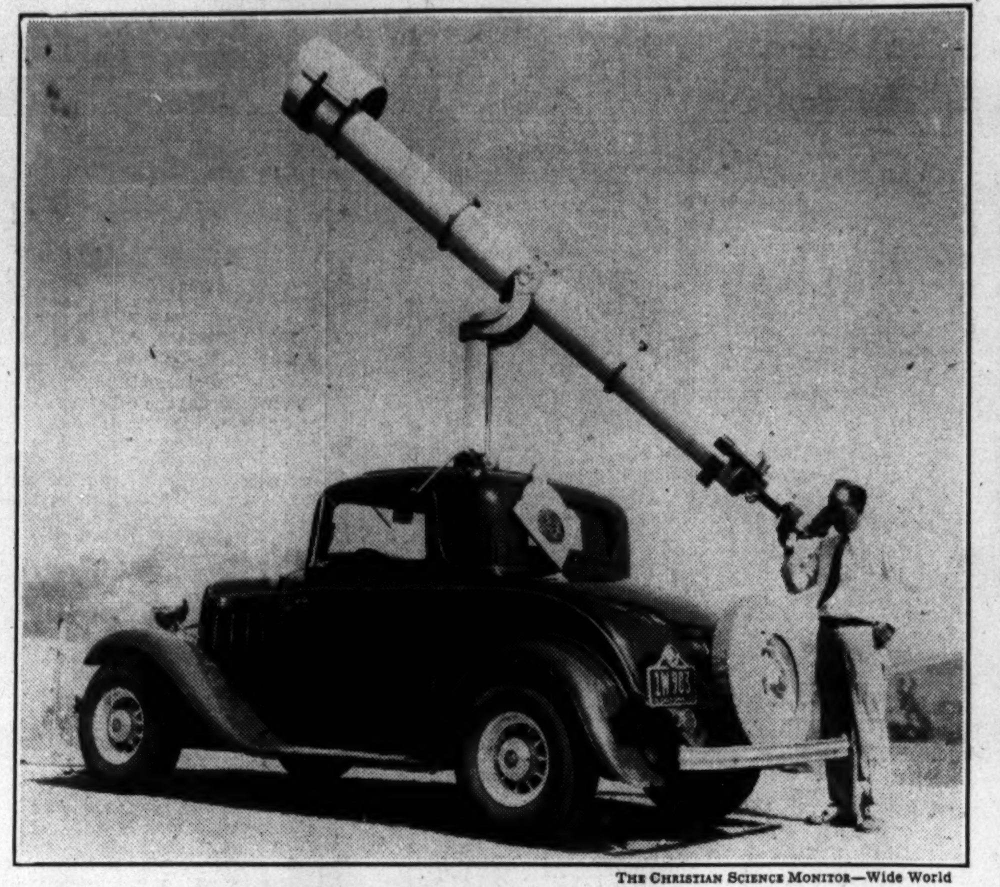
Mr. Farley declared that the new system's effect on the expenditures of the Post Office Department alone will result in that department living within its budget this year for the first time since 1919.

Isidor Kresel Trial Opens In New York Bank Case

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The State opened its case Sept. 19 in the trial of Isidor J. Kresel, counsel and a director in the defunct Bank of United States, on a charge of misapplying more than $2,000,000 of the Municipal Safe Deposit Company, a bank subsidiary.

Justice George H. Taylor, presiding, first denied a motion by the defense to dismiss the indictment on grounds of insufficient and indefinite evidence. Mr. James Garrett Wallace, assistant district attorney, advised the jury it must determine whether Saul Singer, Bernard K. Marcus and Henry W. Pollock, officials of the Bank of United States, "wilfully misapplied and abstracted $2,009,518" of the bank's funds in 1930, and whether they were aided or counseled by Kresel.

He Takes His Observatory Along With Him



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Telescope Mounted on Automobile

This Great Instrument, Completed After Two Years' Work by S. M. Stoody, Cost About $7000. Photo Shows Edward K. Turner Viewing the Skies.

Relief Funds to Buy Textbooks for Needy Youngsters of Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Children won't have to sit in schools this winter without textbooks because their fathers have no jobs and cannot furnish the money to buy spellers, readers and arithmetic books for them.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has decreed that federal relief grants to states may be used to purchase school books for families on relief rolls. He said that he would stretch the law a point to allow funds set aside primarily for food and clothing to be used for this punpose in states where free textbooks are not provided.

"It is indefensible to say a child in a relief family can't have a textbook," Mr. Hopkins declared, adding that he would initiate this naw policy immediately. At the same time it was made clear that the administration will not relieve school authorities of any of their responsibility in states where they are required to furnish textbooks.

Schools in rural areas are being opened every week now with teachers paid out of federal relief funds, Mr. Hopkins said. Many more teachers than he had expected are being reëmployed under the federal aid plan in some areas. State administrators have been authorized to use relief funds to pay work-relief wages to needy unemployed teachers of grades through the eighth and also to needy persons who are able to teach adults in the cities.

Stars Chased 'All Over the Lot' By Astronomer in California

Owner of Automobile Telescope Lets No Elusive Comet Hide Behind a Cloud—He Speeds to Location Where He Can Get Unobstructed View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITTIER, Calif.—Whims of the weather man mean little to Mr. S. M. Stoody, an amateur astronomer. For when clouds and dust veil the sky, and thus prevent a clear view of the stars, Mr. Stoody takes up his "autoscope" and moves it to a better location.

His 9½-inch refracting instrument is mounted upon a light, fast automobile that will whisk it away to a nearby mountain top, or even out on the desert, when fogs rush in from the Pacific Ocean and smother the lowlands at just the moment an amateur astronomer is set for an evening of star gazing.

The desire to pursue his hobby of astronomy without interruption from bad "seeing" conditions led Mr. Stoody to plan a portable telescope about two years ago. It has been under construction since that time, and was finished recently at a total cost of about $7000. Now he can examine the heavens just about whenever he chooses.

He has an evening to spare for making observations. Leaving his home here, he climbs into the coupé, making sure that the telescope mountings are fastened tight, and speeds off at 45 miles an hour over hard-surface highways. Within a few hours he reaches an elevation where the stars stand out sharp and clear in the night air.

Setting the brakes, he climbs out, and unfastens the braces that hold his telescope across the top of the coupé. With the aid of a crank, the instrument is manipulated to the desired position, and the stage is set for an evening of work.

The telescope is a Zeiss refracting type, and is 13 feet over all. It has a focal length of 358 centimeters. The power of magnification ranges from 60 to 716, depending upon the focal length of the eyepiece used. Using the 60-power magnifying eyepiece, a man 60 miles away would appear as if he were one mile away.

It is equipped with a finder—a low-power telescope with a wide field of vision which greatly facilitates the "spotting" of distant objects. Accessories include numerous eyepieces, a binocular eyepiece which enables one to observe with both eyes, a camera which photographs objects as disclosed by the telescope, and a revolving disk of colored glasses for the observation of brilliant objects such as the sun and moon. A special cabinet for holding all of the accessories is a part of the built-in equipment of the coupé.

The telescope itself is mounted upon ball bearings, and is pivoted upon a large duralumin casting. Extending directly below, through the roof of the coupé, and down past the driver's compartment, is a six-foot length of tubing about six inches in diameter. It is firmly anchored to both the top of the coupé and an iron plate beneath the seat.

Gears and a crank allow the instrument to be elevated or inclined to any position desired. An adjustable platform enables the observer to look through the eyepiece when the telescope is in a horizontal or inclined position.

While upon the road the instrument is held rigid by two removable braces attached to the rear frame of the automobile. Balloon-tire equipment absorbs road shocks and lessens the possibility of damage.

Hoovers Followed By Crowd in Tour Of Chicago Fair Ground

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Despite his insistence that he wished to "do" the world's fair as an "ordinary citizen," former President and Mrs. Hoover needed a cordon of 50 policemen to escort them about the exposition grounds yesterday.

Everywhere the former Chief Executive and Mrs. Hoover went a mass of fair visitors went likewise. The Hoovers' tour started out quietly enough, but like a rolling snowball, their small party gathered additions as it progressed from exhibit to exhibit.

In mid-afternoon Mr. Hoover decided he had enough, so behind a wedge of sacrlet-coated fair gendarmes the party was taken to the exit and proceeded to the home of Mr. Arch Shaw, host of the Hoovers during their stay.

PYROIL was used by Boardman and Polando on man's longest trans-Atlantic flight—New York to Turkey!

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Genuine PYROIL is patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by Copyrighted, lithographed cans and signature of W. V. KIDDER on every label.

"Household Size" Pyroil, for many uses, now on sale.

FREE—Trial Test Offer and amazing facts. Send post card. Mention the Monitor.

President

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SEE PYROIL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

OH, BOY! BETTY... LOOK AT MY INDIAN!
GEE! HE'S HUNTING MY BUFFALO WITH HIS BOW AND ARROW!

Post Toasties
Corn Flakes
POSTUM COMPANY, INC. BATTLE CREEK, MICH., U.S.A.
NET WEIGHT 8 OZ.
CRISP-PACK NEW INNER WRAPPER

Mothers!

CUT-OUTS FOR THE CHILDREN—FREE!

on every Post Toasties package

What fun the youngsters will have with these wonderful Post Toasties Cut-Outs! And how you'll all love these delicious golden flakes, made from tender hearts of corn. Flakes that stay so *crisp* in milk or cream . . . so *good* with fruit or berries!

ONLY Post Toasties offers *free* Cut-Outs like these! . . . Cowboys, a Lone Ranger on one package; Traders, Covered Wagons, a Pony Express on another; Indians, Tepees, Buffaloes on still a third. Ask for Post Toasties tomorrow. A product of General Foods.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Baby Ruth
CURTISS CANDY COMPANY

More *Fun* With Baby Ruth

IT takes energy to keep sturdy little legs running. And Baby Ruth builds energy because it's brimful of nourishment. It's a great big nickel's worth of wholesome food — to the last crumb. And no wonder! Pure, creamy fudge, wrapped in chewy caramel thick with peanuts, and topped by a coating of delicious chocolate. For dessert, or in-between snacks, you never have to urge the children to eat Baby Ruth. They love it . . . and the grown-ups do, too. 5c at your candy store.

CURTISS CANDY COMPANY

Otto Schnering, President

Makers of Baby Ruth, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Fruit Drops—Orange, Lime and Lemon flavors. Baby Ruth Mints—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Root Beer flavors, and Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops. These confections are made in generous sized bars and packages, selling for 5c, 3c (2 for 5c), 2c and 1c

1932

BUICK 40.6% | All other eights priced between $1000 and $2000 59.4%

1933 FIRST SEVEN MONTHS

BUICK 55.1% | All other eights priced between $1000 and $2000 44.9%

Buick makes 35.7% gain in the total business of its field

. . . and here's why!

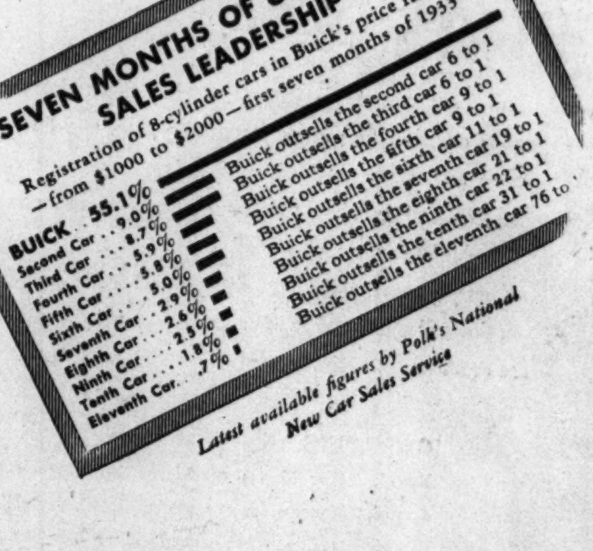
1. **MODERN STYLE**—with bodies by Fisher blending harmoniously into the windstream lines of radiator, hood and fenders.

2. **MODERN PERFORMANCE**—for which Buick's famous Valve-in-Head Straight Eight engine is largely responsible.

MODERN COMFORT—obtained by the use of such notable features as inertia-controlled hydraulic shock absorbers and the Fisher Ventilation System.

4. **UNEQUALLED DEPENDABILITY**—to which more than 1,250,000 Buicks now in service bring silent, but convincing proof.

BUICK A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



When Better Automobiles Are Built, Buick Will Build Them

BUICK GIVES MORE AND BETTER MILES

Home Loan Bank To Aid Thousands In Massachusetts

Bankers at Swampscott Hear of Benefits of New Corporation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 21—Approximately 11,000 persons facing loss of their homes in Massachusetts will be thrown a "life line" by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation within a few weeks, Mr. Charles F. Cotter, manager for the Massachusetts branch of the corporation, declared in an interview here today. Mr. Cotter is to address the forty-fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League at the New Ocean House.

Out of about 1700 applications received to date by the corporation from home owners seeking relief from overdue mortgages, or from overdue mortgage payments, Mr. Cotter declared that at the present only about 6000 of them appeared unacceptable.

Banks throughout the State have coöperated to the fullest extent, he continued, and only the untangling of a few minute details in the corporation's high-geared machinery remains before the bonds will be given out and the home owners relieved.

Careful and sympathetic consideration has been given every application, Mr. Cotter said. In all cases where banks and other mortgage holders threaten to foreclose before the home owners had a chance to get aid from the loan corporation, officials of the organization have personally stepped in and influenced them to postpone their action.

In commenting upon the safety of the corporation bonds Mr. Cotter asserted that there can be little question as to their stability.

"The Government must carry through and will carry through on these bonds," Mr. Cotter stated. "I believe they are going to make a very firm market and will be sold at attractive prices."

The cry of social theorists that "every family should own its home" was muffled by Mr. Warner M. Allen, secretary of the league.

Mr. Allen declared that a first requisite of a worthy home owner is the moral or ethical stamina to carry on, an abiding love for the ground under foot and the roof over head.

He reported that coöperative banks have been of real assistance to the Home Loan Bank and that more than 400 direct loan applications were referred to the league's office for attention. Between 30 and 40 of these applications, he said, were acceptable to the individual coöperative banks to which they were referred.

In his annual report, Mr. William R. Landers, president, said he sees an upward turn in the real estate market which will relieve the strain on foreclosures.

"If the flow of funds can be started toward the banks instead of away from us, as has been the case the last four years," Mr. Landers declared, "our troubles will be over."

Vacations Refused In New England Camps

No C. C. C. vacations allowed:

This announcement circled New England Civilian Conservation Corps camps today to dispel illusions of possible two weeks' "loaf" between Sept. 30 and Oct. 15.

C. C. C. boys wishing to reenroll for a second six months in camp must do so Oct. 1, the day after their discharge, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, announced. His instructions were sent to the 121 companies in New England.

Some C. C. C. men have thought that "they may be discharged on Sept. 30 and then return to their homes to visit or secure employment, with the assurance that they may be enrolled in their own or another company at any time up to and including Oct. 15. This is not correct."

Library Training Course To Start at Littleton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21—Experience is a great teacher—so runs the old adage. Thus actual experiments in library work will form the basis of a training course for students during the fall conference of librarians of northern New England to be held at Littleton, Oct. 2 to 9.

The institute is to be conducted by Miss Dorothy Annable, secretary of the New Hampshire Commission, according to an announcement by Miss Thelma Brackett, state librarian. All sessions are to be held in the Littleton Public Library.

Events Tonight

Second meeting, class for men and women preparing for C. P. A. examinations, Room 15, State House, 7:30.

Banquet, Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 6:30.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 3:30, 6:35,, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:10 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p.m.

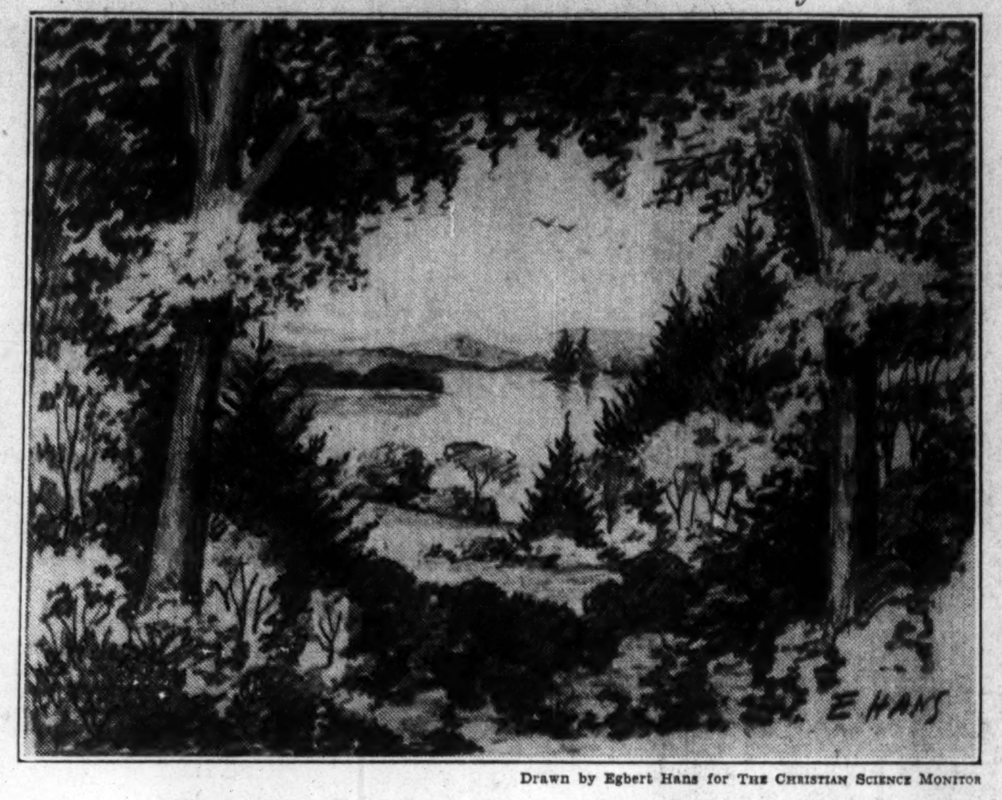
Events Tomorrow

Final day, forty-fifth annual convention, Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day.

Theaters

Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:10 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 2:10, 8:20 p. m.

An Exhibit in Nature's Art Gallery



Drawn by Egbert Hans for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Window" Cut From Forest Growth to Open Up Distant View

Massachusetts Is Unveiling Scenic Gems Along Highways

Mere Peekholes to Beauty Spots Enlarged Into Great 'Windows' as Excess of Shrubs and Foliage Is Cleared Away From the Roadsides

"Knotholes" in walls of foliage lining Massachusetts highways are being enlarged into "windows."

Peeking through niches in thicket walls to catch glimpses of hidden scenic gems is a highway pastime reminiscent of the days when small boys gathered around a hole in the fence to watch the ball game.

Like the baseball park owner who finds it a boon to the game to let the youngsters in, the State is hoping to enhance its attractiveness to the tourist by giving him a grand-stand view of park scenery as he speeds by on the road.

This is being done by cutting into the banks of foliage that hide panoramas of natural beauty. It is all a part of the program launched by Mr. Samuel A. York, conservation commissioner, to make genuine use of the 120,000 acres of state park land. His slogan is "utility linked with beauty."

The depression gave flight to the commissioner's idea. Floating in on the wings of the NRA comes federal aid for forestry development enabling Massachusetts to think beyond the mere technical aspects of growing trees for the money there is in it to developing forest lands for their recreational riches.

An efficient road system is one of the first steps contemplated. The motorist doesn't really know what the country is like, the connoisseur thinks, until he gets to a spot where he can lie down under a tree, the blue sky peeking at him through a face work of green leaves out of a background of mountains. Roads not only provide this accessibility, he added, but they protect the forests against spreading fires.

In the past, Massachusetts has confined itself chiefly to the growth of commercial timber. It is claimed that its own people, touring through New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, do not realize the beauties of their own State. It is Mr. York's contention that what is done to keep them at home will also tend to increase tourist traffic into the State.

His plans outline bridle paths and penetrating roads, paths for those who would abandon rubber tires for rubber heels; waterholes for protecting against fire would be less useful for enhancing their beauty. Streams that now pour through rusty pipes will soon leap into the depths from rocky ledges. Picturesque dams and cascades will be opened to a public that never knew they were there. Spots where only the explorer has ventured will be tapped for the tourist. Such is the dream of the new conservation commissioner that nears realization.

Dedicating monuments, as it were, to the NRA.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy with occasional rain this afternoon and tonight and Friday and in extreme east portion Friday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Friday mostly cloudy; continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Friday fair; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west or northwest winds over south portion and gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly, over north portion, and mostly overcast weather with occasional rain over north portion tonight; Friday generally fair except near Eastport.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	84	Miami, Fla.	78	86
Bismarck	54	74	Minneapolis	50	68
Boston	58	77	Montreal	56	64
Buffalo	54	64	Nantucket	64	70
Calgary	40	68	New Orleans	72	96
Charleston	70	96	New York	60	80
Chicago	52	70	Norfolk, Va.	64	82
Cincinnati	52	76	North Platte	56	90
Denver	68	84	Philadelphia	64	86
Dodge City	64	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	100
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Pittsburgh	54	70
Hatteras	76	84	Portland, Me.	54	62
Honolulu, T.H.	78	..	Raleigh	60	88
7 p.m. Sept. 20	..	82	St. Louis	62	86
Helena, Mont.	46	72	Salt Lake City	58	90
Huron, S. D.	58	74	San Francisco	56	70
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	60	74
Kansas City	64	80	Seattle	54	66
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	54	74	Washington	62	86
Memphis	62	78	Williston, N.D.	46	76

A—9 a. m. Sept. 21.
B—Maximum Sept. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 1:22 a. m. and 1:38 p. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:15 p. m.

Old Record Tells Colonial Ways In Amusing Light

Club Women in Convention in Vermont Learn of Early Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 21—A toast to the women of New England! Crystal goblets flash; soft lights bring out the delicate blue, the warm rose, the lavender and gold of silk and velvet; the tasteful pastel walls of the elegant dining room at the Equinox House make a charming background, while members of the state federations of women's clubs drink to each other's health in sparkling water from the Green Mountains.

They are a handsome group of women, the majority of them silver-haired, many of them mothers of grown-up families, to whom a few days off for a convention is a riotous "spree." They are builders of schools and churches, promoters of child welfare and equal rights for women; teachers, lawyers, lecturers, artists, housekeepers.

Mrs. A. E. Chittenden from Maine, Mrs. H. W. Smith from New Hampshire, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett from Massachusetts, Mrs. James C. Carmack from Rhode Island, Mrs. Robert F. Gadd from Connecticut, and Mrs. Ralph C. Jenkins from Vermont, New England presidents, all stalwartly defend, in brief after-dinner speeches, the rights of their respective states to boast of their history, of the men and women who have made them famous.

Wills Reveal History

The speaker's subject is "The Romance of Early New England Records," and after paying glowing tribute to those hardy pioneers who preceded the New Englanders of today, Mrs. Edward H. Whitney, chairman of the conference and of the Rhode Island State Federations, reads entertaining excerpts from probate records.

In research work which she has been conducting in "His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island" she has uncovered a rich mine of historical legal data, among them wills containing such passages as:

"To my sisters, Abigail, Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth, I give and bequeath the land given me by my uncle . . . provided that my sister Mary doth not marry with John Jones—the John Jones that lives with Sam Slocum, but if she does marry him she shall have but 4 shillings."

The will of one early settler, who had little money, made the following provision: "The widow is to have the great room, S. W. Bedroom, west entry and store bedroom on the ground floor, the orchard cellar under the house with the privilege of passing and repassing up and down outside and inside cellar stairs—to pass through the apartments of heirs hereafter named—to bake in the oven in the kitchen with privilege to pass and repass, to lay her wood in the dooryard beside the garden wall."

One old book which Mrs. Whitney found in the early vaults, with covers gone, was filled with short-hand characters. It was thought for many years that if they could be deciphered, they would reveal important information on the founding of the town where the book was discovered. A search throughout the United States failed to produce any similar characters. Eight years ago, however, in London, a form of short-hand was found which made a transcription possible. The notes were part of a sermon.

Grenfell Speaks

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Frank P. Bennett extended a cordial invitation to the next New England conference, the twenty-fifth, which is to be held at Swampscott, Mass., in September, 1934.

Outstanding among the afternoon speeches were a brief address by Sir Wilfred Grenfell on the subject ever next his heart—Labrador, and a discourse on citizenship by Miss Emily Louise Plumley, chairman of the American Citizenship Department of the General Federation.

"There is always someone who wants to help the down and out," said Sir Wilfred, "and I look upon clubs such as those represented here not only as a help to the United States and Labrador, but also to all the rest of the world."

Citizenship, Miss Plumley stated, in her address, begins in the home. If Johnny and Mary are taught unselfish service and the fundamentals of true democracy at home they are likely to develop into conscientious citizens.

"It is much more important," she told her audience, "for the youth of the land to grow up with a definite knowledge of their responsibility than it is for them to reach voting age and register as Republicans, or Democrats or Prohibitionists, or some form of Progressives.

To Direct Opera

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alfredo Salmaggi

Of the Chicago Opera Company, Which Opens Its Season at the Boston Opera House Next Monday With "Rigoletto."

Steel Trend Obscure

"The general swing in steel is not yet disclosed because on the one hand there is still some specifying by buyers to take advantage of old contracts, while on the other hand, the seasonal improvement usually expected has not yet begun," American Metal Market states.

Britain Finds Definite Hopes Of Arms Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

down to equality with those of Germany.

5. The French are understood here to be strongly opposed to Germany's being allowed any increase in armaments. Britain still inclines to the view that they should be allowed a strictly limited number of all categories allowed to the other great powers. Italy has put forward a plan designed to reconcile these viewpoints, but its nature is as yet undisclosed.

6. No difficulty is expected here in persuading Germany to accept supervision, provided it is the same kind for everybody and provided it is accompanied by a substantial measure of immediate disarmament. Germany is opposed to the trial period idea, but it is believed here might be persuaded to accept it if it is, first, short; second, preceded as well as followed by substantial limitation; third, accompanied by recognition of Germany's right to have a limited number of those weapons still kept by the Allies, but forbidden to Germany under terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Germans Oppose Trial Period

In this situation press comment varies along the whole scale from optimism to cynical pessimism. The News Chronicle's political correspondent regards the prospect of success of the Disarmament Conference as "greatly increased." The political correspondent of The Times merely depicts the British Government as thinking there is no need "to take too gloomy a view." The Daily Herald's diplomatic correspondent says it is now clear that the Cabinet would gladly accept anything and call it disarmament."

Diplomatic circles, however, feel that a distinct advance has been made toward the success of the negotiations.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Attend Salvation Army Luncheon

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will attend a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Sept. 26, under auspices of the executive committee in charge of the drive for $150,000 maintenance funds for the Salvation Army.

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who is chairman of the executive committee, received word yesterday from Mrs. Roosevelt that she will attend the luncheon.

Lowell Tax Rate Drops Through Valuations Pared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 21—A tax rate of $37.80, accompanied by a reduction of $4,750,000 in valuations, was announced yesterday by the assessors. This is $4.20 less than the 1932 rate, which was the highest in the history of Lowell.

Real estate values dropped $3,715,950, and personal property valuations were cut by $1,027,814.

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PERMANENT WAVE
(Naturelle)
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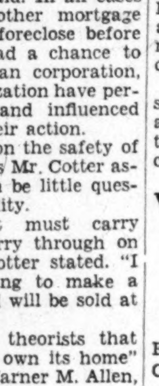

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Following our usual custom during September we offer our fine furs at very special prices. We do not have an August Fur Sale, preferring to present our first collections when the Winter Fashions are established. This year above all other years this event offers phenomenal savings. Every smart fur is included in the collection and it is unlikely they will be offered at these prices again.
CARACULS
Bonwit Teller always considered headquarters for caracul, this year presents a specially interesting collection of coats of fine moire caracul and fine baby caracul.
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Recall this line each time you dine:

Enjoy your share of Sheffield

P-S-
Provide Sheffield, always
SHEFFIELD MILK won't tire your taste. Every cool glassful brings the fresh goodness of the countryside. Rich. Fragrant. Refreshing. It is rushed from near-by farms. It is guarded by Sheffield laboratory control—the development of 92 years of dairy experience. Sheffield Milk is sped to your doorstep by courteous salesmen . . . always on the dot. In short—you're sure of Sheffield. Want to try?—Tomorrow's not too soon for Sheffield!
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Party, dance and school frocks for the girl through ten years. Suits and rompers for the boy through four years of age. Coats and hats of selected materials.
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Today the eyes of the smart clothing world are on our stores more than ever before.
Two principal reasons may account for this:
(1) The enthusiasm of a young modern organization—as young in its ideas as we are traditionally old in our quality.
(2) A new head to our designing staff—second to none in the country. Mention his name in the trade, and the exclamation at once is, "Ah, no wonder!"
The finished product, however, is what you'll want to see, so we invite your attention to our new Fall suits and overcoats now on display in our windows.
All tailored by hand in our own workrooms.
•
Our new Scotch Mist* topcoats for Fall are on our new designer's models, too. It's hard to refrain from superlatives!
$50 and $55. Some $45.
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FOR BUDGET-EERS—ODDS AND ENDS AT END-OF-SEASON PRICES.
Suits that were $40 to $55—$30 now!
Suits that were $60 to $75—$45 now!
Some Fall topcoats; also some Winter overcoats; "broken lots" that were $40, $50 and $55—$28 now!
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
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Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Chicago Hotel Men Favor Barrooms And High License

Company Selling Whisky Prefers Package Sales to Public Drinking

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—The future of the old mahogany bar of the saloon era was debated again last night before the Illinois Commission on Liquor Control, as it resumed its hearings. Some of the big Chicago hotel men asserted the return of the bar was inevitable, while a whisky sales company disputed it and called for package sales.

What the hotels asked was restoration of the hotel barroom with higher licenses than ever before known in the State, cutting down the number of competing saloons.

The city license proposed was $1500, against the former $1000 license, plus a state tax of $1000. With a fairly high tax on liquor thrown in, the hotel men urged that there would be less drinking than under the sale of liquor by the bottle to be used off the premises.

The question of the workingman's drink was brought up by one of the state representatives. He wanted to know how the workingman could buy his liquor at such prices.

The bar, public or furtive, cannot be abolished, one of the hotel spokesman declared. If drinking on the premises is forbidden, 10,000 to 15,000 speakeasies will spring up in Chicago, he said. These would serve, he added, as headquarters for the most highly organized crime yet seen, should liquor be legalized but its sale across the bar be prohibited. He also forecast that should public consumption be banned, private drinking with pathological effects like those of drug addiction would develop.

Sale on the premises was also asked by an attorney for the Retail Fermented Liquor Dealers' Association of the county. He said the new crop of "tavern" owners had invested in fixtures, expecting to sell liquor legally, that they sought the privilege but asked not too high a license.

Package sale of liquor was advised by Mr. Maurice L. Ross, president of the Old Rose Distilling Company, which, however, does not operate a distillery. It bought hard liquor and sold it in packages through a chain of stores prior to prohibition.

Du Pont Sailplanes 46 Miles in Virginia

WAYNESBORO, Va., Sept. 21 (AP)—A sailplane flight of 46 miles was made yesterday by Mr. Richard C. du Pont, in an attempt to better the world record of 66 miles. He stayed aloft for two hours.

Mr. Emerson Mehlhose, Detroit sailplane pilot, who arrived last night, made a practice flight yesterday afternoon, but the seven other pilots now located at the Swannanoa Club failed to go up because of wind conditions.

They were encouraged, however, at du Pont's performance and again predicted that one of their number would topple the world's record within the next few days.

State Pressing New York County Racket Charges

Attorney-General Sets Up Offices in City and Starts Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—When the authorities catch up with the racketeers and their political colleagues in New York State, "it will be just too bad," declares Mr. John J. Bennett Jr., State Attorney-General, borrowing a popular phrase from writers of extortion letters.

For, Mr. Bennett indicates, the inquiry into the charges of a racketeer-politician alliance, made recently by Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States District Attorney, will be "prosecuted with the utmost vigor and with every facility at our command."

In assuming charge of the investigation, which is now well under way, Mr. Bennett took it out of the hands of the Tammany district attorney of New York County, Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain.

Having already assigned a special suite of offices in the State Building to a newly-created staff of investigators whose sole duty it will be to run down reports of racketeering, Mr. Bennett is carrying forward the work of rescuing legitimate business from the guerrilla warfare of self-styled "protective associations."

Mild mannered, smiling and genial, there is nevertheless—in his affable blue eyes a promise of retribution to wrongdoers.

As to the reported alliance between racketeers and politicians, Mr. Bennett had little to say—at present. His special investigators are now working on 18 complaints involving alleged rackets. When their reports are handed him he will be ready to talk and to appear again before the County Grand Jury.

But what Mr. Bennett thinks about the possibility of a tieup between politicians on county pay rolls and racketeers is made evident in the amendments written by him into the Donnelly Act and approved by both branches of the State Legislature at its last general session.

These amendments were designed chiefly to equip the office of the State Attorney-General with power which would transcend the authority of county district attorneys and enable the State to step in and punish racketeers whether county officials decided to take a hand or not.

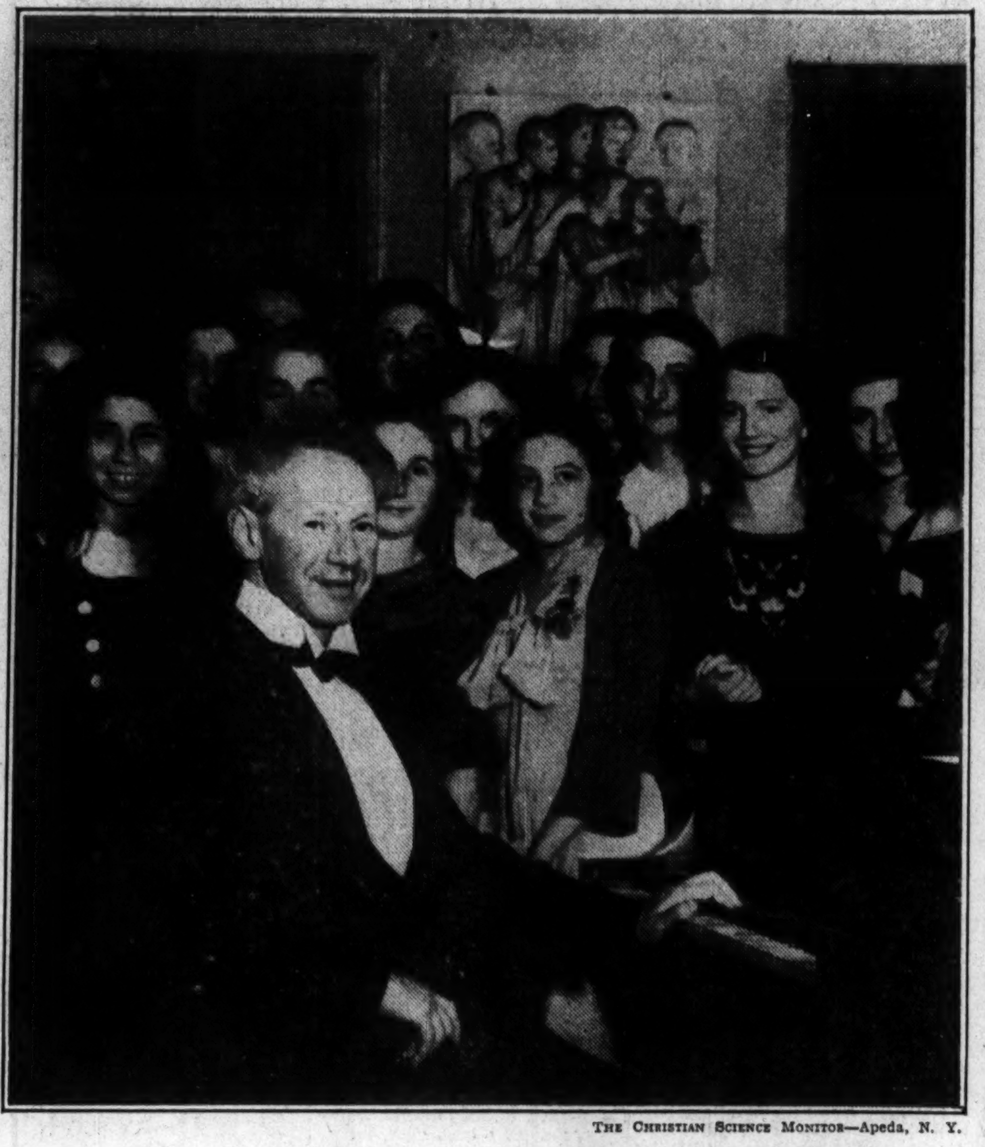
For instance, the power with which the amended act vests the State Attorney-General enables him to obtain an injunction against the activities of any individual or group which acts in "restraint of business" and through intimidation or coercion of any kind seeks to prevent the proper and legitimate procedure of that business.

When it is recalled that the State Attorney-General's office has branches in Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Plattsburgh, Binghamton, Auburn and Buffalo, as well as in Albany and New York City, and that each of these centers is now launched upon a vigorous campaign, similar to the one under way here, to stamp out racketeering and break up alliances between politicians and gangsters, the possible effect of Mr. Bennett's crusade becomes obvious.

"We hope to see the day soon," he said, "when business men will not be afraid to open their daily mail lest they see a letter from some so-called 'protective association' telling them that if they do not pay a certain stipulated sum to the 'association' for 'protection' it will be 'just too bad.' That seems to be the favorite phrase in such instances.

"I want to serve warning on the racketeers of this State and their political colleagues, if such there be, that when we catch up with them it will be 'just too bad'—for the whole lot of them."

Musical Appreciation of Genuine Type



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Apeda, N. Y.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch Welcomed to Greenwich House Music School, New York

Threats of Violence Defied by the Urschels

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 21 (AP)—An electrifying defiance of gangdom by the Charles F. Urschel clan greeted George (Machine Gun) Kelly's threats of violence today as the Government moved to close its case against a dozen others on trial for conspiring in the oil millionaire's kidnaping.

"We are in this fight to the finish," said a spokesman for the family as a letter from the fugitive Kelly, who has been called "a human rat" by Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant United States Attorney-General, was made public by Mr. Keenan and the Urschels.

"We have thrown our lot with law and the Government. The Urschel family does not want one moment's delay in giving gangland its answer."

Meanwhile Mr. Herbert K. Hyde, district attorney, drove toward the announced goal of completion of his case by nightfall.

World War Silver Star Awarded Army Captain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Capt. John L. Gammell, regular army field artillery officer, now stationed at Philadelphia, yesterday was awarded the silver star citation for gallantry in action for his service in the second Battle of the Marne and the St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne offensive.

Polish Aeronauts Win Balloon Trophy Race

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—On the basis of official calibration of barographs and checking of landing certificates, the Polish entry was today declared by the National Aeronautical Association to be winner of the 1933 international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy.

Second place was given to the United States Navy balloon piloted by Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle; third to the Goodyear IX piloted by Mr. Ward T. Van Orman.

All of these results confirmed the unofficial standing indicated by landing positions.

Treasury Offers Bills

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Treasury announces offering of $75,000,000 of 91-day bills to the highest bidder on a discount basis. Tenders will be received at Reserve Banks to 2 p. m., Monday, Sept. 25. Bills will be dated Sept. 27 and mature Dec. 27, 1933.

Gabrilowitsch Guides Pianist Of School's Junior Orchestra

Director of Detroit Symphony Greets Music Pupils From New York Tenements, and 'Grand Time Was Had by All'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was a small classroom, but somehow unusual. It must have been that feeling of tenseness, the undercurrent of happy excitement which caused the unusualness. Suddenly the hurried whisperings and suppressed gigglings ceased. All eyes turned expectantly to the door. A distinguished looking man with long, bushy hair and a genuinely friendly smile entered the classroom with the instructor.

"This is Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, children. I know you have all been looking forward to welcoming him."

They had a happy time, those boys and girls of Greenwich House Music School, most of whom are of foreign parentage and who come from the slum sections of New York City, in getting acquainted with their distinguished visitor. At first, they were a bit shy, perhaps a little in awe of Mr. Gabrilowitsch, for the eminent musician was indeed paying them a great honor. He had come to play Beethoven's concerto in C minor with the school's junior orchestra. No wonder the happy excitement and sparkling eyes!

Fingers Stumble Over Keys

"One-two-three, one-two-three," chanted the high, thin, little voice of the junior orchestra's pianist as the plump little fingers stumbled over the ivory keys while Mr. Gabrilowitsch beat time with his baton.

"One-and-two-and, one-and-two-and—"

And so it continued until the little fingers no longer stumbled, but glided up and down the keyboard while Mr. Gabrilowitsch smiled his approval.

These children of the tenements spend many happy hours at the Greenwich House Music School, which might well be called "The House of Dreams," for it is here that Johnny with dark, shining eyes watched while the instructor took that precious violin from its battered case and placed it in his trembling hands. A dream come true! And it is here that Mary's pale little face flushed with joy as she reverently touched those shining keys for the first time. A dream come true!

"And the cost of lessons ain't hardly nothin' at all?" Mary almost whispered, her incredulous blue eyes still fastened on the ivory keys.

Smilingly the instructor explained again that the tuition was very little and she need pay only one-third of it, which came to just so much.

And there are hundreds of boys and girls like Johnny and Mary who are finding that their cherished dreams are fast becoming realities because of the opportunities afforded them through the work of the Greenwich House Music School.

But there are other "Dream Houses" in several of our large cities. The Detroit Community Union, the Dorothy Moist Kinsley House in Pittsburgh, Penna., and the music settlement in Cleveland, Ohio, all have large enrollments of would-be genuises who are eagerly learning to play their chosen instruments.

And the work of these groups is readily recognized. The children's choruses in the Chicago Federation of Music recently participated in a festival given by the Civic Music Association, and costume groups from different nationalities are taking part in the singing at the Century of Progress exposition .

Thus many boys and girls are finding a needed outlet for expression. City streets with their unpleasant phases have given way to attractive music school classrooms where the growing thoughts of these youngsters are lifted into mental realms where the order of harmony is the governing appeal.

Philadelphians Start Free Legal Aid Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—Public support of the Legal Aid Society was urged by Mr. Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at a meeting held here Sept. 18 when several hundred members of the city's bar association and other prominent men launched a campaign to raise funds for this purpose.

The Bureau of Legal Aid, formerly maintained by the municipal government here, has been discontinued, but the good work that it has accomplished must not be allowed to stop, Justice Roberts said in reviewing the record of the bureau, which has aided as many as 23,000 persons annually.

In order to further the work of the Legal Aid Society, the plan now sponsored proposes the establishment of a voluntary defender, an attorney whose duty it would be to provide free legal aid to any person charged with a crime and unable to employ an attorney to defend himself. This department would be maintained by public subscription, and, besides the fullti-me lawyer, an assistant and social workers would be provided.

"Thousands come before the courts without representation and with no knowledge of their rights," Justice Roberts said. "I can wish no finer thing for Philadelphia than the establishment of these two bureaus. They would aid the courts as well as the individuals who apply for legal assistance."

Film Heads' Pay Described as 'Loot'

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Zirn, counsel for a group of intervening creditors, charged yesterday at a referee's hearing that high salaries and bonuses paid to Mr. Adolph Zukor, Mr. Jesse Lasky and other officers of Paramount Publix Corporation, now bankrupt, amounted to "looting of the company's funds and of the stockholders' property."

Mr. Zirn was repeatedly cautioned by the referee to stop this line of inquiry under threat of contempt.

The attorney made his statement after the referee had stopped a witness from answering Mr. Zirn's question if he did not consider the alleged high salaries and bonuses "unprincipled in view of the fact they amounted to about ten times what the President of the United States receives."

At earlier hearings it was shown that Mr. Zukor received a flat salary in 1929 of $130,000 and a cash bonus of $757,500. Mr. Lasky was shown to have received like salary and bonus.

More Cars in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Registration of automobiles in North Carolina continues to climb, with 131 more than at this time last year. There are now 372,810 motor vehicles registered. The year's total is expected, in the words of Mr. A. J. Maxwell, Commissioner of Revenue, "to show a nice gain."

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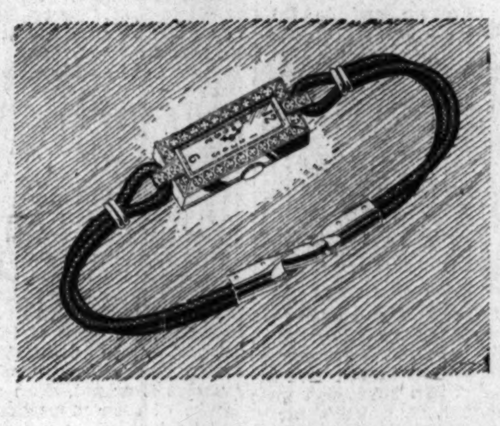

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A 17-jewel Swiss movement in a little gem of a case, set with 24 diamonds! Platinum and diamonds have soared in price since we made this purchase. So if SHE deserves an extra-special gift this year, think ahead now—to Christmas, birthday, or anniversary.

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Lord & Taylor
NEW YORK

Long Blames Collector For Titles Racket

(Continued from Page 1)

been on the job for any length of time, Mr. Long stated, knows who are the legitimate tax-title investors, and who are the racketeers. But with the office changing hands each time there is political overturn in the municipality there are always opportunities for the racketeer to work his game.

There is on the statute books, however, a law that would run the tax-title buyer out of business were it generally invoked. That law states that the collector may at his discretion demand of the tax-title buyer, at the time of the sale, a cash deposit to insure food faith.

They Have No Desire For Risk

Questioned on this point Mr. Long declared that a general enforcement of that rule would run every tax-title buyer in the country out of business, for the gentlemen in that calling have no wish to risk anything. In a great many cases they have nothing to risk. Their stock in trade is knowledge of tax procedure and of the methods by which collections can be made.

"Most tax collectors," Mr. Long stated, "do not want the tax-title buyers run out of business for they depend on them to bring in delinquent taxes. These men, for a fee of $6 perform a service that should be carried out by the office of the tax collector."

Asked how this linked up with false economy in the town or city hall, Mr. Long replied that it was absurd to discharge a clerk drawing a few hundred dollars a year who might easily save the town many thousands by studying the records and finding out how collections could be made. Under such a policy, the tax-title buyer would be removed from the picture entirely. And with the legitimate ones would go a host of racketeers.

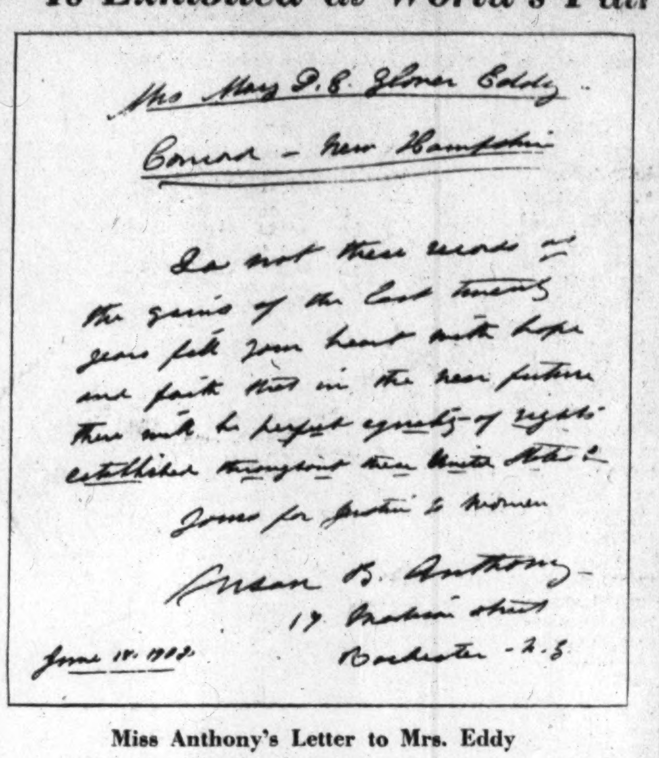
Union Orders Miners Back To Work in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21—Orders directing 20,000 coal miners in western Pennsylvania to end their protest "holiday" were issued by Mr. John O'Leary, international board member of the United Mine Workers of America; Mr. William J. Patton, district vice-president, and Mr. William Hargest, district secretary, Sept. 19.

"We instruct all United Mine Workers to return to work pending the working out of contracts between the operators and our organization in line with the code signed by the President," the order read.

Book Inscribed to Mrs. Eddy Is Exhibited at World's Fair



Mrs Mary D. E. Glover Eddy
Concord – New Hampshire

Do not these records of the gains of the last twenty years fill your heart with hope and faith that in the near future there will be perfect equality of rights established throughout these United States?

Yours for Justice to Women

Susan B. Anthony
17 Madison street
Rochester – N. Y.

June 18. 1902.

Miss Anthony's Letter to Mrs. Eddy

History of Suffrage by Susan B. Anthony Calls Attention to Close Relationship of Mrs. Eddy's Work With Hers.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Inscribed to Mary Baker Eddy by Susan B. Anthony, a book on the suffrage movement, which Miss Anthony led for many years, has been placed in the exhibit of the National Council of Women at the Chicago world's fair.

The volume, a history of suffrage of which Miss Anthony was coauthor, was lent by The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, for the National Council's museum of mementos of great women at a Century of Progress.

The book lies in an exhibition case near other mementos of Miss Anthony's, among them the famous red shawl which she wore at suffrage gatherings for many years. The exhibit is also near the panel of portraits of 12 great women leaders of the century which includes Mrs. Eddy's picture, displayed in the council's attractive quarters in the Hall of Social Science.

The message in Miss Anthony's legible hand is as follows:

"Mrs. Mary D. E. Glover Eddy—
"Concord—New Hampshire

"Do not these records of the gains of the last 20 years fill your heart with hope and faith that in the near future there will be perfect equality of rights established throughout these United States:—

"Yours for Justice to women
Susan B. Anthony
17 Madison Street,
Rochester—N. Y."

June 18, 1902

Part of Suffrage History

The book is the fourth volume of a detailed history of the suffrage movement written by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, narrating progress from 1883 to 1900. Sixteen years elapsed between the publication of the third volume and the fourth, which is exhibited here. This final one was completed by Miss Anthony with funds given her on her eightieth birthday and was a cherished project of hers.

The inscription written by Miss Anthony in the volume which she presented to Mrs. Eddy calls attention at this time to the relationship of the causes in which the two women labored. That the Christian Science movement was a factor in the progress of women during the past century is recognized in a history of women in the past 100 years published upon commission of the National Council of Women in connection with its Century of Progress activities. This book, "Angels and Amazons," written by Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, and published by Doubleday Doran, is also on exhibit in the National Council of Women's booth.

Two pages of the book are devoted to the work of Mrs. Eddy. In a chapter on women in the ministry Mrs. Irwin writes as follows:

". . . as religious leaders all women clergymen of the time taken together stand far inferior—so far as fame and influence are concerned—to another woman, who, although she was then preaching and teaching in Boston, seems never to have received any attention from the Woman's Ministerial Conference; a woman who, although she indorsed woman suffrage, never bestirred herself in the organized movement.

"Mary Baker G. Eddy's life goes far back; she was already married and widowed before the Civil War. Not the least extraordinary feature of her extraordinary career was its late blooming. Only in 1867 did she begin her teaching; and in 1875, when she published the first edition of her Science and Health, she was 54 years old.

"Even then, few outside of her immediate circle had ever heard her name. Yet when she died in the first decade of this century, the church which she founded and organized had begun to girdle the world, and her writings had achieved perhaps the widest circulation of any books written in her time.

Shone in Double Light

"She shone not only as a religious teacher but as an organizer. That unique and efficient organization the Church of Christ, Scientist, with its hundreds of congregations, its newspaper and periodicals and its Publication Society, was her creation. Even during those long years of her retirement at Concord, when she seemed to the world more a legend than an actual being, her hand was on the levers.

"And the organization did not, as so often happens, fail to survive its builder. Working still on the scheme which she designed, it has stood the test of the 25 years since her death.

"Founded by a woman, Christian Science never discriminated between the sexes. It has no clergymen in the strictly-accepted sense of the word. First readers head the congregations. . . . These are perhaps as often women as men. The same is true of those practitioners who apply Mrs. Eddy's theories of healing and form an important part in the machinery of her church."

A copy of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, to which Mrs. Irwin refers, is on display in the National Council's space. It appears in a library of the 100 best books written by women during the last century, assembled for the National Council's exhibit.

Boston-New York Trains Faster on Standard Time

With the change to standard time at midnight Saturday, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad plans changes in its train schedules. Sixteen through trains between Boston and New York will be speeded up from 5 to 25 minutes in running time, it was announced yesterday.

Leaving time on practically all trains will be changed an hour to conform to the change back to standard time, officials of the railroad announced. The Colonlel Express which has been leaving Boston at 8:30 a. m. will leave at 9 a. m. on the new schedule, arriving at 2:15 and cutting 25 minutes off the previous running time.

Untermyer Claims Economy Report Falls Short as Plan

Grimm Says Untermyer Has Lost Fierceness Against Waste

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Civic and taxpayer organizations here are massing their forces today preparatory to a last stand against the Tammany tax program drafted by Mr. Samuel Untermyer for $40,000,000 in new levies, which will come up for final statutory hearing at City Hall tomorrow.

The measures, which were enacted by the municipal assembly last week, are, however, expected to be signed and sealed by Mayor John P. O'Brien early tomorrow afternoon, in time for him to attend another conference with the bankers who have been appealed to to finance the city in its present fiscal emergency and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. This conference will also be attended by Mr. Untermyer in his official capacity as chief financial adviser to the city administration.

Meanwhile the sharp exchanges between Mr. Untermyer and Mr. Peter Grimm, head of the municipal economy committee, which Mr. Untermyer himself appointed, continues, widening the breach between the administration and its chief financial adviser on one hand and the citizens' committee on the other.

Drones on Pay Roll

Replying to Mr. Untermyer's charge that the committee's recommendations for budget savings were "visionary" and some of them "vague," Mr. Grimm in a statement today declared that the findings of his body were being misrepresented in order to "keep drones on the pay roll." The jobs of the "drones" and the solvency of the city could not be reconciled, he held.

"Mr. Untermyer . . . is quoted as saying that the so-called Grimm report recommends that the pay of teachers, police and firemen be reduced," Mr. Grimm said. "That is not the fact. What might inaccurately be construed as such is the recommendation of the committee that there be no pay increase during the next year. On that proposition we stand. It has every quality of reasonableness and justice about it. The city has no right to increase the pay of a portion of its employees as long as it cannot pay its bills and cannot feed the poor.

"Mr. Untermyer goes on to say that the report is disappointing in many respects. I did not expect that he would hail it with joy and expressions of relief. He is the chosen representative of the city government. This includes many who seek to protect a grossly-padded pay roll against which Mr. Untermyer was himself the loudest spokesman. It is evidently his business now to see that as little economizing is done as will get him by the crisis.

"Such limitations do not bind us. Mr. Untermyer may squirm. Others may dodge and evade, but without hesitation I venture the judgment that it will be impossible to save the city of New York from bankruptcy if it is sought to keep every drone at his post. The committee stands on its report. The cost of government must be cut."

Untermyer Criticizes

Mr. Untermyer's retort contained a brief analysis of the Grimm committee report.

"I think the charge that the Grimm report is misleading is not only a moderate one, but an understatement of the facts," he declared.

"When Mr. Grimm says I am representing the city administration, he knows it is not true. He ought to be able to differentiate between the city and the city administration. He knows that I am not representing any administration and have been quite a severe critic of its waste and extravagance, and, I think, a much more effective one than Mr. Grimm and his committee.

"Let us have an end to this bickering and get to work on real economies."

It is expected that the bankers will submit a program for the rehabilitation of the city's credit when they meet with Governor Lehman, Mayor O'Brien and Mr. Untermyer tomorrow. Their agreement to advance the $72,000,000 loan which the city needs to prevent default on Oct. 1, Oct. 15 and Nov. 1 pay rolls is expected to be contingent on the city's acceptance of this program.

Bankers Hold Conference

The bankers held a conference among themselves yesterday. Adhering strictly to Mr. Untermyer's condition of secrecy, they refused to be interviewed. The impression was gained, however, that considerable progress had been made in drafting their program for presentation to the Governor.

Mr. Untermyer had not received any assurance from the city administration that his suggestion that the board of aldermen reduce their salaries from $5000 to $2000 a year would be passed. He expected, however, that Tammany would give orders for an early meeting so that the pay cut may be enacted before election.

Although a majority of the aldermen have said flatly that they will not vote for the reduction, Tammany feels that its control over the members is sufficient to demolish the opposition.

Anti-Roosevelt Stand Held Blow to Tammany

(Continued from Page 1)

of the city's collaterals is adding daily fuel. Final results showed that not even Manhattan, Mr. Curry's own stronghold, was able to resist the Prial sweep, which ran 2102 votes ahead of the organization choice in that borough.

The total O'Brien vote cast was 277,899—his three opponents, without organization and not the strongest vote getters, piling up 130,000 votes. In addition the organization designation for Richmond borough president was defeated by an independent.

Mr. Prial's victory in Manhattan over the organization designee was the big surprise of the primary election. Without money or experience in practical politics, he carried all save one district in the Bronx, sweeping Queens and Richmond, and in Kings, where Mr. McCooey predicted a three-to-one victory, for Mr. Harman, leading by 8 to 5.

For a Tammany chief to fail to carry his own borough—the home of the Hall—in a primary election, however, was a blow that only a New York politician can appreciate. The Prial tally in Manhattan is, therefore fore, incomprehensible to the "boys" and not understood by Mr. Curry. This was shown on the night of the primary when, glancing over returns that indicated the exent of the Prial vote, Mr. Curry crumpled the sheaf of bulletins and threw them in the waste basket, muttering:

"This must be a mistake."

Reverberations continued to sound today from the bitter district fights in Manhattan, with the factional split in the Wigwam, which has threatened the Curry leadership since its inception, fostered by rancor bred in many desperate primary contests. When Mayor Walker resigned under fire, the consensus was that only exceptionally firm and sagacious action could save the chief from the inroads of the anti-Curry group. But there have been many tactical errors since then, including Mr. Curry's opposition to Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago, and to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's nomination and his insistence on the renomination of Mayor O'Brien against the advice of all national leaders of the party.

Beginning of the End

In political quarters here the results of Tuesday's primaries are, therefore, seen as the beginning of the end for the present Tammany leadership.

It took just 24 per cent of enrolled Democrats to administer this stinging rebuke to the leaders. The primary average is usually 15 per cent of the 1,600,000 total.

At Fusion headquarters elation over the primary outcome took the form of the assertion that "the people are simply aching to vote against Tammany whether it is in a primary or an election."

Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion mayoralty nominee, voiced keen satisfaction over the returns and declared that the November election would sweep a full Fusion board of estimate into office.

"The defeat of three Tammany leaders is really the beginning of the end of Curryism," he said. "The people can't stand it any longer."

This mood held, too, in the case of Samuel S. Koenig, whose 22 years as New York County Republican leader has been an almost continuous record of party failure and who was not able to withstand the inroads of the forces backing the militant Republicanism of Chase Mellen Jr.

Koenig Is Through

Mr. Koenig, "the man who could not be beaten," still refused to concede defeat today, however. He figures that he controls 22 of the 34 county executive committee members, made up of district leaders, which would elect him chairman of the executive committee even if defeated for president of the general committee. In political opinion, however, he is through, whether he concedes it or not, since a popular rebuke of such proportions cannot well be ignored by a leader.

A feature of the situation is that a primary, which is merely a contest for party nominations to be voted on in November, should have become a thunderous portent, shaking to the foundations what is known as the "organization"—both Democratic and Republican.

Canada Sets Day for Thanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

FROM the office of the Governor-General comes the official notification to the people of Canada of appointment of Oct. 9 as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the Dominion:

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To All to Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God in His great goodness to vouchsafe this year unto our Dominion of Canada a bountiful harvest and other blessings,—

WE THEREFORE, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint Monday the ninth day of October next as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year; and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of general thanksgiving.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness,—Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counselor the Right Honorable Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Counselor, Vere Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, a Member of Our Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Saint George, formerly Captain in Our Territorial Army, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this third day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three and in the twenty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
THOMAS MULVEY,
Undersecretary of State.

Whalen Acts to Aid Man Distressed By Adherence to NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A move to aid small business men who have run into financial difficulties in carrying out their obligations under the Blue Eagle code was launched here today with the setting up of machinery at the local headquarters of the recovery campaign to help them get credit from bankers.

The new activity, which was announced following a conference between Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the local recovery organization, and several leading bankers yesterday was described as an important step in an effort to aid small business men in meeting their problems under the recovery program which may be extended throughout the state and, perhaps, serve as a model for the entire country.

Setting up of the new machinery grew out of a situation revealed by hundreds of letters received by the local committee here pleading for financial aid and declaring that difficulties in obtaining credit were making it impossible for the writers to fill orders on hand amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, it was said.

The credit committee, which will function as a liaison agency between the business men and financiers will receive and consider applications for loans and make recommendations to banks concerning them.

Electric Industry Declared Wholly In Tune With NRA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The electric industry is supporting the National Recovery Administration "completely, whole-heartedly, sincerely," said Mr. Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board, Consolidated Gas Company and New York Edison Company, who heads the industry's code committee at a luncheon held coincident with the opening of the Radio-Electrical show at Madison Square Garden yesterday.

Radio shares honors with electrical refrigeration, air conditioners and many other labor-saving devices for the home shown in the exhibits. Midgetization of radio outfits, as a result of the use of improved vacuum tubes, is one of the new trends evident at the show. In place of the huge console cabinets of former years, are tiny campact radio sets designed to fit in bookcases, on small end tables and on shelves.

Among the most popular features of the show are the Crystal studios, where visitors, looking through large glass windows, can watch their favorite radio entertainers in action at the microphone.

The exhibition, which is under the auspices of the Electrical Association of New York, will continue through Sept. 30.

Conditions Causing Unemployment Are Also Those That Provide Jobs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Warning that return to the "horse car—no-bath-tub" era may be the price America will pay for any concerted movement away from machines, Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, holds that continued employment grows only out of conditions that cause unemployment.

Speaking at a luncheon by the Controllers' Institute of America Sept. 19, he questioned the advisability of limiting the output of production machinery and of restricting the use of improved production methods as a means of spreading employment.

"It is a common notion that anything which would temporarily throw any men out of work would be unwise," he said. "I am told that plan after plan is submitted to Washington authorities providing that members of trade associations will not buy new machinery without specific consent from Washington.

"The authorities at Washington do not require such provisions, but men in many cases evidently think that our present national schemes provide for no change or growth, on the theory that improvements may throw some people out of work.

"Many municipalities pass ordinances which provide that work shall be done without the use of modern machinery.

"Let us stop to think of the full significance of these things. Such a course of action followed by all the people would tend to stagnation and death in all our economic life, because, while we would probably save change, it would not be the change of growth and progress but the change of death and decay.

"We cannot go on as Americans unless we provide for change which shall result in growth and progress. It may be a paradox which comforts while it mocks, but we can only make employment by causing unemployment.

"For hundreds of years America has been the home of a happy, prosperous people. It has been characteristic of our lives that we have provided for the change which has resulted in growth and progress. We are geared up to that tempo and can change it only at the risk of the very happiness and prosperity which has made our country so desirable."

Connecticut Plan Would Put 3000 Families on Farm Plots

Rural Home Acres Proposal of Country Pastor for Middle-Aged Persons Attracts Wide Support and Federal Funds Are Sought

Timber, vegetables and livestock pay no attention to the "silver threads among the gold" of those that raise them, said the Rev. George Gilbert of Middletown, in a sermon last August which has resulted in the formation of the Connecticut Rural Home Acres Plan.

The plan would take middle-aged families who are being left on civic relief lists while the NRA puts their younger neighbors back to work, and make them at least partially self-supporting by placing them in colonies on some of the 295,000 unused acres of good land in the State.

Mr. Gilbert, a country clergyman of Middletown, was preaching in the Congregational Church at Killingsworth one day last August when he started the train of thought which lead to the presentation of the plan to federal officials at Washington by three Connecticut government commissions in an effort to obtain a grant or loan with which to carry it out.

Mr. Gilbert pointed out that there are 295,000 acres of land in Connecticut ready to provide the welcome and living for which these unemployed families are seeking in vain at the doors of city factories.

This land, he said, could be taken by the State as it takes land for roads. Groups of families could recover their self-respect and initiative by being helped to earn their own means of subsistence, instead of accepting direct relief in the cities, which, while providing in meager fashion for the present gives no promise for the future.

Carried Far Afield

The idea behind this sermon was good enough to be carried far afield. It started a train of thought which has resulted in the growth of the Connecticut Rural Home Acres Plan, now being laid before government officials at Washington by three Connecticut government commissions.

The plan calls for the purchase, with the assistance of the federal grant of loan which is being sought, of several 1500-acre tracts. Each would support a colony of 20 families in single-family houses. Each family would be given a 2½-acre garden plot and a supply of seeds, tools and poultry. Each colony as a whole would be furnished with animals for a stock herd, agricultural machinery, woodlots, water supply, and probably electricity as well. Common barns would be built. Something of the spirit of a French commune would prevail.

There would be no thought of producing agricultural commodities in competitive commercial volume. The members of the colonies would simply raise their own foods on the farms and would be encouraged to earn cash income from home industries, forestry activities such as the sale of greens and wood, and from operating their forest areas as game preserves.

The plan attracted the attention and support of Mr. Thomas H. Beck of Wilton, chairman of the State Board of Fisheries and Game, and exponent of the idea that game birds and animals should be raised by farmers and that sportsmen should pay for the game they kill.

Mr. Arthur L. Clark, Superintendent of the Department of Fisheries and Game, has done the detailed work of the plan. Mr. Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, and members of the Commission on Forests and Wild Life have become identified with the movement. Prof. Irving G. Davis, economist, of Connecticut State College, has been a consultant.

Self-Supporting Units

The units would be self-supporting after one year, according to the calculations of the sponsors of the plan.

The State would expect to employ the colonists wherever possible in the work of forest and wild life management, and eventually there would be crops of timber from the woodlots.

The settlers, probably entirely unaccustomed to their new occupation, would be given every assistance by the extension service and farm bureaus.

It is estimated that to settle 3000 families in 150 units of 20 each on 225,000 acres would cost $12,732,750. The land cost has been figured at $18.25 an acre and the expense of a one-family house and necessary equipment would amount to $2875. A plan for a single-family house of five rooms has already been drawn. It is of the so-called "salt box" type, with clapboarded walls and shingled roof.

With the success of this Connecticut Rural Home Acres Plan, hills once cleared by the sturdy and self-supporting pioneers, which have since been covered again by the ever-waiting forest, may once more echo with the cheery sounds of farm life in growing clearings. New colonists will be laying the foundations for new opportunity as their forefathers did—and did successfully——long ago.

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English Farmers Keep Cows Sleek By Pushing Button

Electricity Makes Hens Lay and Grows Fruits Out of Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST GRINSTEAD, Sussex, Eng.—The advance guard of "push-button" farming is establishing itself in Great Britain and beneath its all-electric wand are springing up out-of-season fruits and flowers, cables for heating the ground, portable machines for doing odd jobs such as grooming cows and plans for erecting communal hay-drying centers. Six years ago about 600 British farmers had been persuaded to experiment with electricity; today the number has increased to 6000.

One of the most advanced farms is that of Mr. R. Borlase Matthews in Sussex where electricity is used for 67 different purposes. These range from the lighting of a small electric lamp for testing eggs in an incubator to the driving of a large electric plow. All the machines in the farm buildings such as grinders, crushers, chaff cutters, water pumps, root pulpers and milking machine pumps, are now operated by electric motors.

The first use made of electricity was for lighting the farm buildings. From the outset this proved a most profitable investment for not only was the fire hazard eliminated but in the cow barn the value of the milk saved which had previously been lost through accidental spillage more than paid the cost of the current used.

Better lighting also resulted in the saving of at least half an hour per day or about one-third of the time usually occupied in the feeding of the livestock and in the farrowing and lambing sheds reduced losses of young pigs and lambs were recorded. Lighting the poultry houses has also had a direct monetary advantage in increasing the egg production during the winter months.

Electric light is also used in the greenhouse. The installation here consists of large candle power lamps which are suspended about a foot above the growing plants. By this means flowers are obtained as and when required, irrespective of the season of the year. Ripe strawberries were produced in this way during the early part of April this year.

Mr. Matthews finds the electric motor an ideal form of drive for the milking machine. He has estimated that the modern milking machine shows a saving of between 30 to 35 per cent in labor, as compared with hand milking.

Electricity is used also for driving all the small machines such as churns, separators, clippers and groomers, milk circulating pumps, bottle filling and capping machines, and centrifugal fat testers.

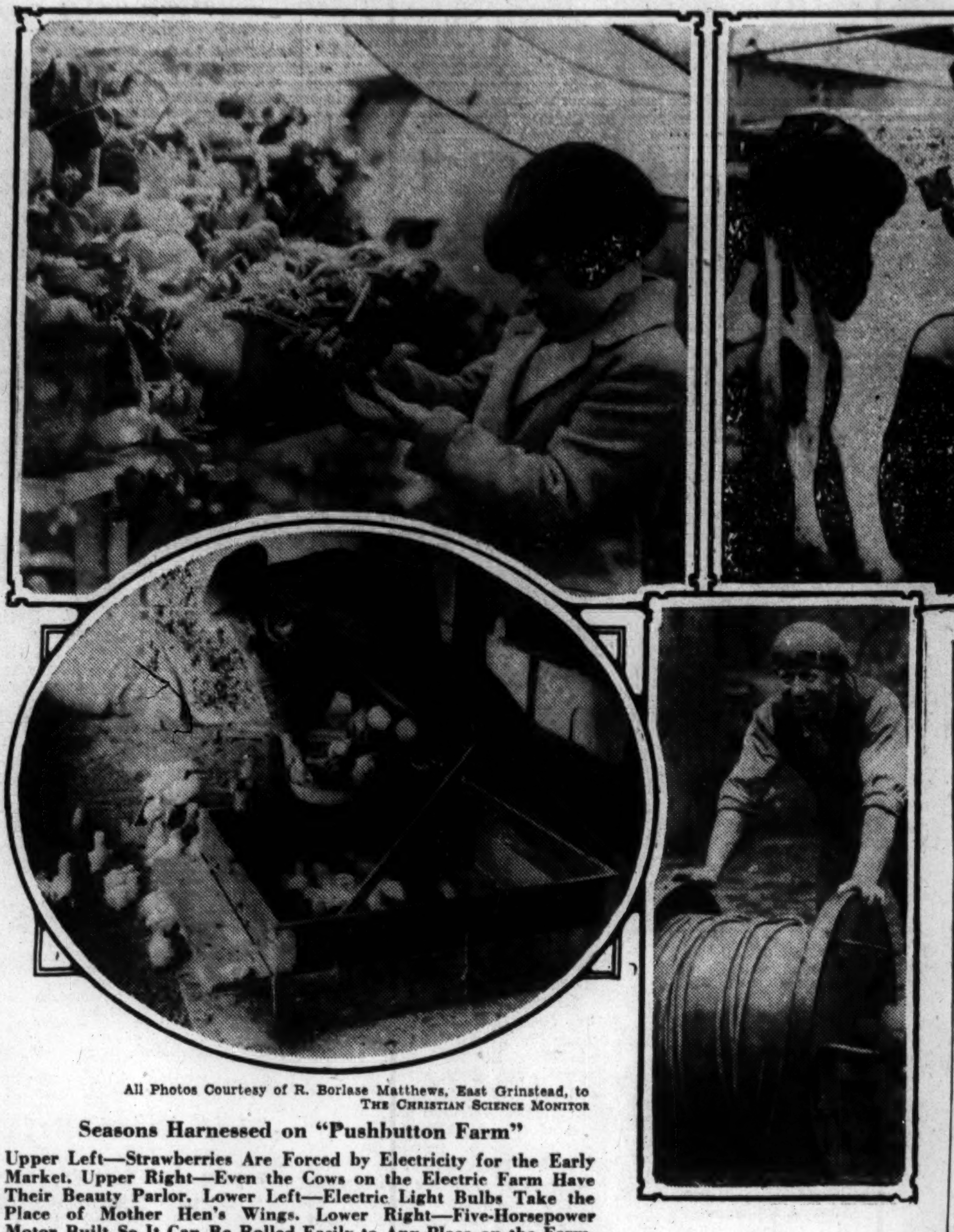
A comparatively new development in England is the use of special electric cable for heating of the soil. Mr. Matthews has experimented with cables of this type for over six years and is convinced that they are eminently suitable for market gardeners, as they provide a simple inexpensive means of producing salad crops during the early months of the year.

The next step in the industrializing of agricultural methods in Great Britain, Mr. Matthews anticipates, will be the formation of factory units in rural areas. Developments are already taking place for the installation of large hay-drying equipments.

Submarine Sponsor Named

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP) — Miss Katharine Duer Kempff of Portsmouth, N. H., was designated yesterday by Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department as sponsor for the submarine SS-170, Cachalot, to be launched at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard in October. Miss Kempff is the daughter of Rear Admiral C. S. Kempff, commandant of the yard.

Amperes and Watts Help Run British Farms



All Photos Courtesy of R. Borlase Matthews, East Grinstead, to The Christian Science Monitor

Seasons Harnessed on "Pushbutton Farm"

Upper Left—Strawberries Are Forced by Electricity for the Early Market. Upper Right—Even the Cows on the Electric Farm Have Their Beauty Parlor. Lower Left—Electric Light Bulbs Take the Place of Mother Hen's Wings. Lower Right—Five-Horsepower Motor Built So It Can Be Rolled Easily to Any Place on the Farm.

World-Outlook Urged by Wallace Before Grain Men

America Must Lend and Buy Abroad if Production Is Kept Up, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—America must lend and buy, not merely sell abroad, if it continues to produce on its present scale, it was declared here yesterday by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in speaking to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association.

While pleading for the international outlook, Mr. Wallace took note of the fact that present trends of thought in the United States are in the opposite direction. In view of this, the program of the Department of Agriculture, he said, is toward the reduction of production to a level of domestic consumption.

Price fixing, done in the course of this long-time program, he said, is only an expedient of emergency. Prices cannot be fixed, he declared, without untoward after effects, and as conditions change, price fixing fails. This was the experience of ancient Chinese and Roman efforts as well as American efforts during and since the war, he pointed out.

"Inflation," said Mr. Wallace, "offers no permanent solution for the problems of agriculture. Sooner or later inflation must stop, and the question of achieving balance between supply and demand still remains."

The nationalistic trend of American sentiment, Mr. Wallace said, means that the rest of the world is being shut out. While this trend continues, he believes it is folly for the American farmer to continue to produce more than the nation can consume. This country cannot sell agricultural products to Europe unless it buys a comparable amount of European goods in return.

"It is a question of balancing American productive forces to the kind of a world we want to live in. Since the war we have been unable to decide which kind of world we want."

Reduction of acreage, he said, is based on the assumption that this country wants to be nationalistic.

"I hope we are merely tiding over a difficult situation," he said, "and that instead of retiring completely from the world market, our people will soon come to their senses sufficiently to be willing to make rational adjustments in the tariff and eventually even in the policy of lending money abroad."

He urged the grain dealers to work for sound ways of increasing foreign purchasing power for America's surplus farm products.

Mr. George E. Booth of Chicago, president, and other present officers of the association, were reëlected.

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Colonial Scheme For West Indies To Omit Trinidad

'British Caribbean Isles' Colony Will Include Leeward Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Disappointment expressed here over the failure of the Closer Union Commission to recommend enhanced political privileges for Trinidad is outweighed by the ready acceptances given to the Commission's report in Dominica, one of the Leeward Islands. Dominica is regarded as the most politically conscious of the Leeward and Windward groups, which it is now proposed to associate as a single colony named "British Caribbean Islands," under one Governor.

The Commission found public opinion in Trinidad preoccupied with problems of trade recession and unprepared at the moment to support proposals for closer union with the smaller islands to the north. Hence Trinidad is omitted from the suggested new association of islands. It is agreed here, however, that the effect of bringing the Windward and Leeward Islands together into one political entity would be considerable and would help to encourage the conception of a united West Indies, embracing later all the British islands south of Jamaica.

Gratification is expressed over the recommendation that the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils in the Windward and Leeward Islands, when they become one colony, should be put in a permanent majority. The present arrangement gives the preponderance of votes in all the councils to the Governor and his nominated officials. Under the new plan, however, the essential functions of the Government would be safeguarded by conferring on the Governor reserved powers on matters affecting financial stability of the islands, imperial relations, defense, air navigation, and civil servants' rights.

Association of the islands into a single colony would be as loose as is compatible with their autonomy unity, considerable local autonomy being retained. The report indicates that true federation is at present impracticable in islands so widely scattered, with each "interested solely in its own aaffirs" and paying "scant attention to those of its neighbor." It is believed that the detachment of the Governor from local affairs and his elevation to a position resembling, in miniature, that of the Viceroy in relation to the provinces of India, would prevent insular jealousy and give to each island confidence that its special problems would receive impartial and adequate consideration. Constituting a colony twice as large as the separate groups of the Leeward and Windward Islands, the islands would speak with a more effective voice in matters of common concern.

Newspapers describe the Closer Union report as "an able and statesmanlike document," and as "providing a steppping stone to full federation with self-government in the future," and tribute is paid to the skill of the Commissioners in pacifying extreme opinion in the islands which at one time had threatened a boycott of their mission.

The Commission comprised Sir Charles Orr and Sir Charles Fergusson, both of whom have had wide administrative experience in the British Colonial Empire.

Japan Will Send Agents to Seek Fresh Markets

New Trade Council Plans Restoration of Nation's Export Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Japanese Government's new Trade Council, designed to rationalize Nipponese export trade, will hold its first meeting this month and is expected to decide on fundamental measures to combat the increasing movement against exports of the Empire.

The Council, composed of 33 members, includes representatives of the Foreign Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, and representatives of industrial and commercial organizations.

Preliminary discussion indicates official opinion favors a program based on the following points:

First, a balance between imports and exports in so far as possible; that is, Japan, if possible, will not buy more from any nation than that nation buys from Japan. With the United States, it is admitted, this plan hardly will be possible as Japan depends on American cotton for its great spinning mills in Osaka, and for many other raw materials and manufactured products.

Second, control of exports to prevent charges of dumping. An effort will be made to maintain a stable price for Japanese products. Manufacturers will be asked not to let foreign buyers force them into a competitive situation between themselves such as that of last year which led to accusations that the Nipponese were dumping wholesale in many world markets.

Third, the formation of research departments to promote home production of raw materials, where possible, and new uses for raw materials now produced in the Empire, such as silk.

Fourth, the orderly development of new markets. To this end new trade agents will be sent to a score of nations to report on possible markets for Japanese goods from day to day.

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Count of One Night Shows 10,000 Women Seeking Shelter

Social Agencies in 765 Cities of United States Report in Survey Inaugurated by the National Council of Social Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Ten thousand homeless or transient women and girls knocked on the doors of social agencies in 765 cities one evening last spring. They were women and girls who either had no home or lacked the money with which to reach that home. In addition the National Council of Social Work, which made the survey, estimates that there must be between seven and nine times that number who needed help, but did not ask for it. Women wanderers who slept on park benches, in doorways, in empty buildings, in automobiles, on the floors of trucks, on subway trains or even in freight cars.

The census on that one night penetrated to other spots where homeless women take refuge in the year 1933, no matter how they may have shunned them in the past, the shanty towns, jungles and hobo camps. Formerly these were communities entirely of men, but a check-up on the night of the census revealed that of 33,687 persons found sleeping in jungles, 1956 were women.

With welfare agencies having very little shelter to offer these women and girls the problem becomes one for communities to solve along with the rest of the mobilization of human needs for which a campaign "of understanding" is being made from Oct. 15 to Nov. 12 under Mr. Newton D. Baker as general chairman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as woman's chairman.

According to Mrs. Henrietta Ripperger, who made a study of the survey of these "forgotten women," the majority of the girls who are tramping around the country are looking for work. Many have gone through school, some have attended college. Their home towns have nothing to offer them and their families are not able to support them. They have been squeezed out of the communities in which they have grown up because of economic conditions.

"Girls in depressed industrial centers are lured to other cities in droves by advertisements placed in their home town papers. These advertisements promise good wages, good positions, no waiting. Carloads of girls come into New York City in excursion tickets to fill the offices of the employment agencies. They are met by agents and given work. The agency collects its fee out of the first week's wages. Too often the work proves to be under employers who exploit the girl or over-work her or ask her to live under impossible conditions. When the girl gives up the job she finds herself without work in a city where the resident unemployed must get first consideration. The result is that thousands of girls are learning to loaf before they learn to work."

Mr. Bradley Buell, chairman of the committee under whom the survey was made, points out that it is no longer possible to catch the runaway girl and ship her back home as has been done in the past, since shipping back home too often means today to a closed mining camp, or a milltown where mills are not running.

The census reports reveal certain marked differences between the ways of transient men and women, the women wanderers as a rule traveling shorter distances than men, and usually only asking for help as a last resort while the men are said to be apt to apply for aid whenever they become hungry. Hitch-hiking and "riding the rods" are more general forms of travel with men than with girls.

The favorite haunts of the homeless are given as the South, Southwest and West. Half the homeless families for the country are reported by southern California. Hollywood is said to have the highest number of transient and homeless, with New York City having more homeless women than the entire 765 cities reported in the one-night census.

To Deepen Delaware River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 — The channel of the Delaware River between this city and Trenton will be widened and deepened on an appropriation of $1,000,000 from the War Department, according to an announcement made here Sept. 18. Work will start within 20 days, according to the announcement, calling for bids by Sept. 22, and will be completed within 18 months. The work will give employment to from 350 to 400 men.

West Virginia Court Tells Cities to Pay Up Before Spending

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 21 (AP)—This State's Supreme Court decision that all municipalities must pay their old debts before they can spend for current needs has set up a problem which is disturbing city and county officials.

The decision, handed down yesterday, is just this: "Regardless of constitutional limits on levies, old obligations must be paid, and those payments must be made from restricted levies before any money is used for current expenses."

Officials said they saw three methods of solving the problems, one is an act permitting municipalities to make direct charges on residents. The others have to do with raising additional revenue, either by a special session of the Legislature to lay indirect taxes, or by a vote in individual districts authorizing added levies.

French Officials Inspect Soviet Aviation Plants

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP)—M. Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, and his party took off in a squadron of three airplanes today, headed for Kiev on the way back to Paris.

M. Cot spent four days on an official visit to Moscow, in the course of which he inspected Soviet aviation plants and conferred with military and civilian air officials. Military Aviation Chief Alksnis saw him off at the airport.

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Backfield Is Chief Problem At Los Angeles

Coach Spaulding Expects to Develop Best U. C. L. A. Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21—A light backfield is the chief concern of Coach William H. Spaulding in contemplating the 1933 football season for the University of California at Los Angeles. Twenty-one candidates for varsity positions, all of whom earned their letter awards in 1932, answered Coach Spaulding's call to practice on Sept. 16th. In addition there were eight outstanding members of the 1932 freshman team and five eligible transfers from other institutions who made noticeable progress in spring practice.

Around these 34 men will be built the team that faces Stanford University Sept. 30, in the first Pacific Coast Conference contest of the season. Later in the fall the Bruins meet the University of California in the first football competition to be held between the two major divisions of the state university. It is these two games that hold a lion's share of the football interest at U. C. L. A. It will be remembered that Stanford was defeated for the first time last year, and the Bruins are determined to repeat the victory over their northern rival.

"I am confident that this will be my best team in the West," says Coach Spaulding. "I will have a strong line and adequate reserves. The lack of weight in the backfield is what seems to be worrying me the most."

Nine Lettermen on Team

Nine lettermen have been placed tentatively on the first team. At left end Walter C. Muller '35 will be, in all probability, a permanent fixture. As a sophomore, his work last year was both brilliant and consistent. He plays a fine defensive game and is equally good at receiving forward passes. He will be understudied by William A. Maxwell '34, a rugged player with two years of varsity experience behind him, who can fill in capably at either end of the line.

Delbert McGue Jr. '34, who weighs 195 pounds and stands 6ft. 4in., has been assigned the regular left tackle position, and it will take extremely good work on the part of Sam Stawisky '36, his sophomore understudy, to oust him. McGue's terrific reach and his deadly tackling make him a valuable man for the Bruins. This is his third year on the varsity, but only his second at tackle, for he played end as a sophomore.

At left guard Verdi E. Boyer '35 will retain the regular position that he earned in his sophomore year. He is somewhat light, weighing only 175 pounds, but is fast. It was his work that contributed greatly to the splendid defensive play of the Bruins in 1932. Orville P. McComas '36 is Boyer's alternate. He was a member of the freshman squad in 1931, but was not enrolled last year.

Capt. Lee B. Coats '34 will have no difficulty in winning his regular position at center. He is one of the most intelligent players that U. C. L. A. has, and his ability to sense which way the opponents' play is coming is almost uncanny in its accuracy. Harry R. Trotter '36, 6ft. 3in., and 218 pounds in weight, will understudy Coats. Trotter, being a sophomore, will be given more attention than William H. Merrill '35, and Phil H. Nordli '35, two other center candidates, both of whom won their varsity awards last year.

New Right Guard

Joe N. Denis Jr. '36 has been temporarily installed in the first string in his first season of varsity competition at right guard. His play as a freshman last year was outstanding, and he caught the eye of Coach Spaulding again in spring practice. Other candidates for the two guard positions are Fred M. Haslam '34, Edward L. Austin '34 and Clarence E. Baldwin '35.

At right tackle Clayton H. Yearick '35 appears to have won the position over competition offered by Thomas A. Rafferty '34, a two-letter winner. Yearick was a regular during most of last season, and has been selected over his more seasoned rival because of his superior tackling and stamina. Rafferty, however, will undoubtedly see much action again this year.

Sinclair R. Lott '35, noted particularly for his unusual ability to catch forward passes, has been placed at right end. Alternating with him is Jack M. Caldwell '36, who played regularly on his freshman team.

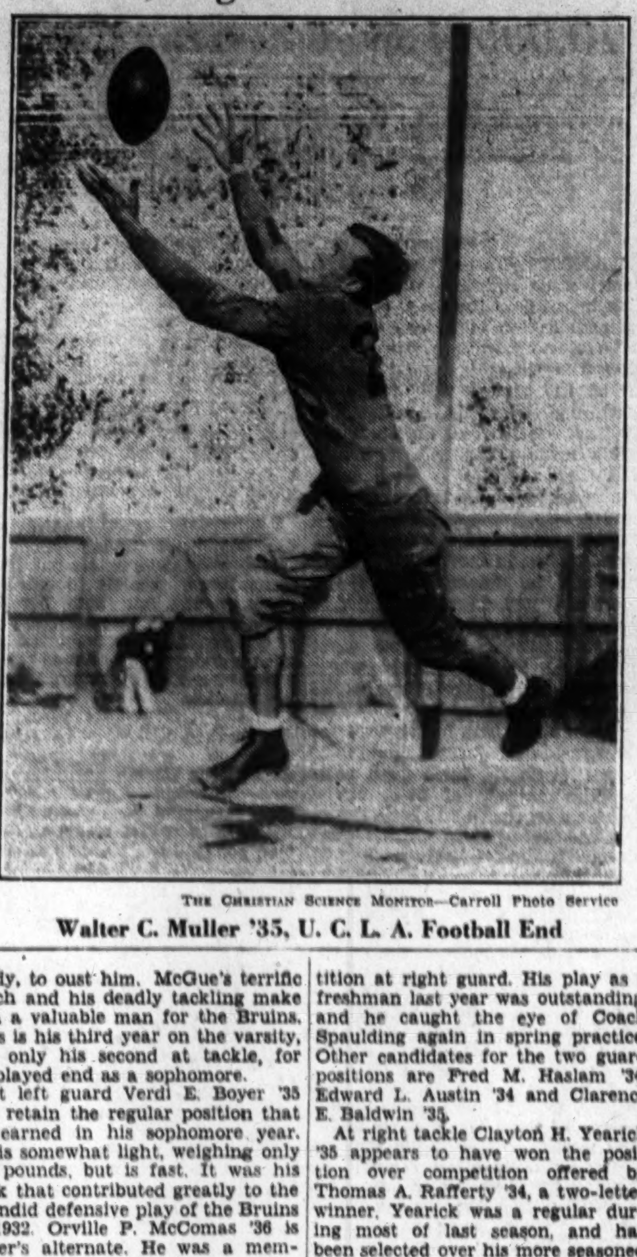
Frankovich Quarterback

Mitchell J. Frankovich '35 will call signals from the quarterback post. Despite the fact that it was his first year of varsity competition, he played a cool, clever, steady game all through the 1932 season. He has the confidence that is necessary to run a football team, and he is perhaps the most accurate passer that U. C. L. A. has ever had. He can kick well; but his only apparent weakness is his inability to carry the ball. William B. Murphy '36, up from the freshman squad and a splendid punter, and Edgar W. Hassler '34 are substitute quarterbacks. Hassler is somewhat handicapped through lack of weight.

Charles F. Cheshire '36, left halfback; Ransom D. Livesay '35, right halfback, and Joseph B. Keeble '34, fullback, complete the first team backfield. Cheshire is the only inexperienced player, but his freshman work was good enough to earn him the regular position over Robert A. Hendry '34 and Stanley A. Reel '35, two 1932 letter winners. All three left halfback candidates are capable, and ony one of them may win the permanent assignment. Livesay will have plenty of competition from John E. Fletcher '34, his alternate. Ernest J. Patterson '35 and Remington Olmstead Jr. '36 will understudy Keeble.

Following the game with Stanford, the Bruins play University of Utah, Loyola College (Los Angeles), University of Oregon, University of California, San Diego Marines, University of Washington, St. Mary's College and State College of Washington in the order named.

Catching Them on the Run



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Carroll Photo Service

Walter C. Muller '35, U. C. L. A. Football End

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	55	.615
Pittsburgh	83	65	.561
Chicago	82	67	.550
St. Louis	80	67	.544
Boston	76	68	.528
Brooklyn	59	84	.413
Philadelphia	56	85	.397
Cincinnati	57	90	.388

Result Sept. 20

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	x	3	13	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Beck, Shaute and Outen. Losing pitcher—Beck. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—1h. 31m.

Georgia Looks For Good Team On Gridiron

Tulane, Vanderbilt and Ole Miss Are Rated Highly This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21—In a previous article those teams with an inside chance for the Southeastern Conference championship, namely, Alabama P. I., Tennessee and Louisiana State University, undefeated within the Conference in 1932, and Alabama, a powerful team, ready to crash through at any time, were rated for their championship possibilities for 1933.

Just below the above group are a quartet of teams whose aspirations for the championship are there, but which will most likely fall just short of their goal. These teams are University of Georgia, Tulane, Vanderbilt and University of Mississippi, in the order named. These teams during the past few years have been champions or near champions and can be counted upon to make a most interesting race. Georgia will probably have the best chance of coming through this year.

In 1932, a back-breaking schedule, along with a new and green team, prevented Georgia from reaching expected heights. It loses many good men of last year, but returns some excellent senior material, many juniors who made good last year and some excellent sophomores. The reserves this year will be plentiful and capable. An excellent line will give the fast backs a real chance to perform brilliantly. In N. H. Mott '33 Georgia loses a great 60-minute back. J. V. McWhorter '33, light but smart center; J. M. Hamrick '33, a magnificent guard; J. H. Key '33, a splendid broken-field runner; L. L. Gilmore '33, a crushing fullback, and Fred P. Miller '33, a powerful end. Replacing these players, Georgia will have Graham Batchelor '34, a tall agile 200-pounder; Charles W. Turbyville '35, and Henry Wagnon '36, for ends. At center Coach Mehre will have W. D. Ludwig '35, a capable reserve of last year, John McKnight '36, and Lawrence Costa '36 as relief men. At guards will be Leroy Moorehead '35, and John C. Brown '35, with Frank Johnson '35 and Allan Shi '35, as reserve men. For the first time in several years Georgia's tackles will be amply taken care of. John West '35, Charles Opper '35, and Jesse Morgan '36 will head the list, assisted by W. A. Copper '34. Coach Mehre looks upon his backfield as an unknown quantity. S. J. Brown '34 will be at quarter; William David '35, and Joseph Crouch '35, head the fullbacks. C. M. Gaston '34, John Bond '36, Cyrus Grant '35, and John Chapman '35, Jack Griffith '35, and L. S. Young '34, will all take care of the halfback positions.

Tulane, a champion in 1931, was a most unfortunate team in 1932. This year Tulane will have a stronger team in spite of large losses. It loses in D. G. Zimmerman '33, a great back, W. P. Lodrigues '33, center; D. L. Hill '33, and J. J. Read '33, reserve centers; W. P. Richardson '33, quarterback; J. A. Scafide '33, guard and Elson Delaune '33, end. Two promising ends in Harold Memtsas '36, and John Thames '34, will come up for the vacant end position. At tackles, two fine starting players in R. A. Tessier '35, and C H. Calhoun '35, are returned. Two seasoned guards, in G. D. Tessier '35, and William Schroeder '35, first-string men of last year, are returned. H. R. Robinson '35, E. Poitevant '36, and Marion Verlander '36, should make excellent centers. Claude Simons Jr. '35 will be at Zimmerman's half, and Joseph Loftin '35, regular fullback at that position, will handle the starting assignment this year. At the other half will be Capt.-Elect F. B. Roberts '34, where he played with brilliance last year. John McDaniel '35, will replace W. P. Richardson '33, at quarterback.

Vanderbilt will put an entirely different team on the field this fall. Coach Dan E. McGugin is not the type who plays the game for victories only; but he likes successes in his undertakings and his team this year should be a success. The experts say that Vanderbilt will be as good as its backfield, and this is about true. Gone from last year's team are C. B. Gracey Jr. '33, center; J. M. Foster '33, end; J. C. Beasley '33 and Marion Talley '33, guards; C. B. Leyendecker '33, tackle; W. L. McNevin '33, end; C. H. Berson '33, back; T. P. Henderson '33, quarterback; and J. S. Fortune '33 and Capt. W. C. Roberts '33, halfbacks. To replace these losses, led by W. H. Suhreinrich '34, all the regular ends return. At quarter, J. V. Close '35 will try for the place. N. B. Jordan '34, understudy to Gracey last year, will try to replace that great star. William Beck '35, who played regularly last year, P. J. Curley '36, Randall Dixon '36, and William Oliver '36 will be at the halves. Fullback will be cared for by W. H. H. Mullen '36.

University of Mississippi (Ole Miss.) will not be handicapped as it was last year, by the lack of reserve strength. In many games last year it was strong, leading in the first half, only to have its attack and defense collapse in the last half. Its reserves this season are outstanding, making it a team to be feared at all times. Capt. H. L. Trapp '33, guard; G. N. Turnbow '33, tackle, and Z. A. Swor '33, end, are gone by graduation. T. K. Swayze '34, end, and M. W. Smith '34, guard, are lost through scholastic difficulties. K. E. Haynes '33, back, and J. D. Parker '33, tackle, must also be replaced. This year E. K. Hutson '35, a great back last year who was rarely stopped, is expected to be the nucleus of the team. E. J. Burke '34, G. A. Gunter Jr. '35 and C. H. Curtis '35, as well as J. R. Rogers '36 and D. Bartling '36, will be in the backfield. At center B. Harrington '34, a great player last season, returns, and at tackles J. A. Flowers '34 and Paul Turnborough '35 and S. W. Richardson '36 will hold forth. The guards will be manned by powerful players from last year and J. L. Carruth '35, G. W. Bilbo '34 and A. C. Britt '35 are among them. Ole Miss will return in all 20 or more lettermen and its team will be among the heaviest and most powerful in the Conference.

Flirt Takes First To Lead Bermudans To Second Victory

Sound Interclub-Bermuda Yacht Series

Yacht and Country	Points
Aileen, United States	31¼
Canvasback, United States	27
Cardinal, Bermuda	26
Susan, United States	25½
Flirt, Bermuda	21¼
Kenboy, United States	19¾
Starling, Bermuda	17
Cyric II, Bermuda	14

Team Championship Standing

Country	Won	Lost	Points
United States	3	2	103
Bermuda	2	3	78¾

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 21—The Bermuda yachtsmen won the fifth race of the series for Sound Interclub class yachts off here yesterday, defeating the United States representatives by a score of 23¼ points to 13 and making the series three victories for the United States and two for Bermuda. The championship will go to the side winning four races. The sixth will be sailed today under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

For the first time in the series a Bermuda yacht finished first yesterday. The visitors won the opening race of the series on points; but in that race Susan, representing the United States, was the first yacht to finish. Yesterday Flirt, sailed by Bert Darell, was the individual winner, covering the eight-mile course in 2h. 8m. 29s., just 8 seconds faster than Aileen, sailed by Corny Shields, which, in turn, was only 11 seconds ahead of Cardinal. It was a battle from start to finish and only 3m. 16s. separated the last finisher from the first.

By finishing second yesterday Aileen strengthened its hold on first place in the individual standing with 31¼ points to its credit. Canvasback, which was only a quarter of a point behind Aileen when yesterday's race started, fell back as she made only 3 points yesterday. Cardinal moved up into third place as the result of scoring 6 points.

Start, 2:35. Course, 8 Miles

Yacht	Finish
Flirt, Bermuda	4:43:29
Aileen, United States	4:43:37
Cardinal, Bermuda	4:43:48
Cyric II, Bermuda	4:44:05
Starling, Bermuda	4:44:17
Canvasback, United States	4:45:18
Susan, United States	4:46:26
Kenboy, United States	4:46:45

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	96	49	.662
New York	87	55	.613
Philadelphia	75	67	.528
Cleveland	74	72	.507
Detroit	69	79	.466
Chicago	63	82	.434
Boston	59	84	.413
St. Louis	55	90	.379

Results Sept. 20

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	x	13	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5	5	3

Batteries—Crowder and Sewell; Wells, Stiles, Braxton, McDonald and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	x	5	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	12	1

Batteries—MacFayden and Rensa; Faber, Wyatt, Heving and Berry. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 44m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	2	5	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Fischer and Hayworth, Pasek. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 37m.

Golf in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 21 (AP)—W. V. Simpson, a 42-year-old golfer from Dunfermline, Scot., who is employed in an English bank here, yesterday won the Chilean amateur golf championship for the sixth time. He defeated Mansfield MacMahan of Newport, Tenn., who is 49 and a temporary resident of Chile, 4 and 3, in the 36-hole final after two days of elimination rounds at the Santiago Golf Club. Harold M. Arndall of Fairfield, Iowa, American assistant commercial attaché, won the second flight final, defeating Geoffrey Gamon of Liverpool, Eng., 2 and 1, over the 36-hole route.

National Professional Football League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Portsmouth	1	0	0	21	0	1.000
New York	1	0	0	23	2	1.000
Boston	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Green Bay	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Chicago Bears	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Chicago Card'ls	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	21	.000
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	2	23	.000

Result Sept. 20

New York 23, Pittsburgh 2.

Dates for Chicago Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—The White Sox accepted the Cubs' challenge for a city championship series and Commissioner K. M. Landis yesterday set the date for opening battle on Oct. 4 at Wrigley Field. The second game is to be in the same park, Oct. 5, and the next three games at Comiskey Park, Oct. 6, 7, and 8. If other contests are necessary they will be held at the Cubs' inclosure. The Sox have won 11 out of 17 post-season city titles from the Cubs and the Sox won a series last spring.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	104	67	.608
Hollywood	100	71	.585
Portland	96	71	.575
Sacramento	92	76	.548
Oakland	81	89	.476
San Francisco	73	98	.427
Missions	72	99	.421
Seattle	60	107	.359

Results Sept. 20

Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 5, Missions 2.
Other games postponed.

Billiard Entries Close Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—Entries for the divisional three-cushion billiard qualifying tournaments are to close Sept. 25, it is announced here by the National Billiard Association. The meets open in 15 cities in the United States on Oct. 16. The opening rounds for the pocket billiard players begin Monday, Oct. 2, with two of the 14 tournaments being played in Chicago. Others will be held in Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., New York, Rochester, N. Y., Philadelphia, Duluth, St. Paul, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Margery Kirkham Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 21—Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club, Montreal, won the medal this week in the Canadian women's closed championship at the St. Charles Country Club. Miss Kirkham, who last week lost the Canadian women's open golf title to Ada MacKenzie, scored an 81, five over par. Miss MacKenzie and Mrs. R. K. Bealrsto scored 84's to tie for second place in the qualifying round.

Massachusetts vs. Connecticut

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21 (AP)—Teams representing Connecticut and Massachusetts will meet in the finals for the championship of the New England division of the United States Amateur Baseball Association here. The Massachusetts entry won its place by defeating Rhode Island, 2 to 0, yesterday, in the semifinals, while Connecticut defeated Maine, 5 to 4.

Dixie Series Championship Playoff

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Antonio	1	0	1.000
New Orleans	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 20

San Antonio 3, New Orleans 1.

Vines Beaten By Tidball In Coast Tennis

Reaches Match Point; Then Loses Seven Games and the Match

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. ended a disastrous tennis season in the tournament from which he started his rise to international heights.

After driving to match point in the quarterfinal of the Pacific Southwest singles yesterday, the tall Pasadena youth suddenly broke and dropped seven straight games and the match to Jack P. Tidball, national intercollegiate champion.

The former champion breezed through the first set 6—1, but his game slipped away in the second set which the young University of California at Los Angeles player took 6—4.

Vines steadied. Monotonously five games went over the net to the champion that was. On Vines' service in the sixth game the score was 40—15 and match point when the Pasadenan made two errors and two outs—both by inches—to lose the game.

He had won his last game of the tournament and faded out as Tidball won, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

The other two quarterfinal matches ran true to form. Frederick J. Perry, England's Davis Cup star, easily defeated John W. Van Ryn of the American Davis Cup team, 6—1, 6—3. Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles giant, turned back Ryosuke Nunoi, young Japanese star, 6—4, 6—4.

A mild upset was scored by Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, when she won her way to the semifinal by defeating Mary F. Heeley, England, 7—5, 7—5.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, the favorites, had trouble surviving the quarterfinal round. Mrs. Harper defeated Elizabeth M Ryan of England, 10—8, 4—6, 6—2, while Miss Marble turned back Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4. In the other match Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, 6—3, 6—0.

Mixed doubles, and men's doubles play filled today's schedule along with the remaining men's singles quarterfinal match between Jiro Sato, Japan, and Donald P. Turnbull, Austria. Tidball meets the winner Friday, while Stoefen clashes with Perry.

Canada Takes Lead In the Dinghy Series

International Dinghy Sailing Championship

Country	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Canada	4	1	58	45¼
England	3	2	61¾	44½
Long Island	1	3	35½	43½
Rochester	1	3	27	52

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 21—Canada defeated England yesterday in the international dinghy yachting series held under the auspices of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club and took the lead in the standing with four victories and one defeat to its credit. England is in second place with three victories and two defeats, while the Long Island Sound Yachtsmen and Rochester Yacht Club are tied for third place with one victory and three defeats each. Rochester has withdrawn from the series, however. Today the Long Island Sound skippers meet the Canadians and victory for the latter will give them the series. Should Long Island, however, defeat the Canadians and England win from Long Island Saturday, Canada and England would again be tied for the title with 4 victories and 2 defeats.

Canada won yesterday's race by finishing first, third and fourth and scoring 13¾ points to 8 for England. While the outcome of the race cannot be affected, the point score may be changed as the result of a mixup in yesterday's race involving two of the English yachts and one of the Canadians. The summary:

England vs. Canada

Start, 11:50. Course, 4⅞ Miles

Skipper and Team	Finish
Reginald Dixon, Canada	1:03:28
Alan Colman, England	1:04:02
Charles Bourke, Canada	1:05:10
Atwell Fleming, Canada	1:05:17
Mrs. H. C. S. Richardson, England	1:06:06
David Beale, England	1:09:10

International League Playoff (Finals)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	2	2	.500
Buffalo	2	2	.500

Result Sept. 20

Buffalo 16, Rochester 4.

Buffalo Collects 19 Hits

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons slugged three Rochester Red Wing pitchers for 19 hits to hammer out a 16-to-4 victory here last night and even their International League playoff finals with two games each.

Lott Defeats Parker

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, shot blistering drives across the net to Frankie Parker in an exhibition match here recently to defeat the young national clay court champion, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Chousal Wins 183-Mile Race

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 21 (By the United Press)—Jose Chousal yesterday won the 183-mile Valparaiso bicycle race. His time was 10h. 48s.—an average speed of 18 miles per hour.

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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Upsets Occur In Berthellyn Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—Winners in surprise first-round matches in the twenty-first annual Berthellyn Cup golf tournament for women at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club were Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., and Mrs. Norman P. Rood of Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Rood scored a 3-and-1 victory over Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, women's national champion in 1915 and twice winner of the Berthellyn Cup, while Miss Stifel scored a close victory (1 up) over Edith A. Quier of Huntingdon Valley, cup winner several years ago.

Jane McCullough of Huntingdon Valley, the medalist; Eleanor Wilson of Springhaven Country Club, Wallingford, and Mrs. J. Walker Hoopes of Kennett Square (Penna.) Golf and Country Club, were among the eight survivors.

Another former champion, Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, United States titlist in 1926, was forced out of the tournament when Miss McCullough scored a 3-and-1 victory.

Frances Williams, St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club, one of the tourney favorites, defeated Mrs. David Norton of Chicago, 7 and 6, and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, seeking her fourth victory in the tournament, downed Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., by 7 and 5. The summary:

Twenty-First Annual Berthellyn Cup Golf Tournament—First Round

Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Valley Country Club, defeated Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilmington (Del.) Country Club, defeated Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club, 3 and 1.

Eleanor D. Wilson, Springhaven Country Club, Wallingford, Penna., defeated Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, 7 and 6.

Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., defeated Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., 7 and 5.

Mrs. J. Walker Hoopes, Kennett Square (Penna.) Golf and Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion Cricket Club, 2 and 1.

Frances Williams, St. David's Golf Club, defeated Mrs. David Norton, Chicago, 7 and 6.

Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich., defeated Helen Buck, Huntingdon Valley, 3 and 1.

Buffalo Art Library Lends Rare Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21—A circulating library of original works of art will be available to Buffalo families of moderate means under the project to be initiated on Nov. 1 by the Albright Art Gallery. At the beginning, the Albright Picture Lending Library will contain about 75 paintings, 75 prints and 25 pieces of sculpture. It will be expanded to include more than 1000 works of art in the future, if the project meets with success.

Borrowers will pay $10 in yearly dues, plus a monthly fee of $1 to cover insurance. The library pictures and sculpture will be international in scope, containig the work of such outstanding artists as Corot, Daumier, Boudin, Derain, Laurencin, Whistler, Inness, Glackens, Luks, and local artists.

Duck Hunters Face New Restrictions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Conservationists won a point in the regulations governing the duck-hunting season which opens today in the northern zones.

The daily bag limit, on order of President Roosevelt, has been reduced from 15 to 12 and the shortened two-month open season will again prevail. Further action on the proposal to prohibit wild-fowl shooting near areas which have been baited has been postponed until after the close of the hunting season. Officials explain that its promulgation at this time would cause confusion and add to the difficulties of game-law enforcement.

The Department of Agriculture is concerned over the present status of migratory water fowl and has adopted its new restrictions to reduce still further the numbers of birds killed annually in the United States. Long-continued drought in the prairie provinces of Canada and the northwestern United States, together with overshooting, had reduced the supply of wild fowl in 1931 to the lowest point known.

Cruiser Arrives at New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The British naval cruiser Norfolk, carrying Vice-Admiral R. A. R. Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's America-West Indies naval station, arrived in New York Harbor today for a week's visit. As the cruiser passed Governor's Island it exchanged national salutes of 21 guns each with the army battery.

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The Home Forum

John Brown of Connecticut

JOHN BROWN of Osawatomie, John Brown of Harper's Ferry, about whose character and the quality of whose deeds no two persons seem to hold exactly the same opinion even now, was, for the span of his first half-decade, little Johnny Brown of Torrington, in Litchfield County, Connecticut.

* * *

The road to the John Brown birthplace is seldom traveled. In fact, it should less be called a road than a hardscrabble path over ledges, a miry trough through a swamp. It is a way hard to find, and a seeker may get two or three incorrect directions before he comes across a person who is able to tell him the exact route.

Well out of the busy town, off from a cross road that connects two state highways, on a ridge that constitutes a watershed, at an opening between the fields is the road we want. For all that its appearance indicates, it might be a lane that cattle and rain storms together have beaten out on the sloping hillside.

We found that the way ran up over "thank-you-ma'ams" and outcropping rocks, with birch and huckleberry bushes on either side, and then plunged into thicker woods. Having passed a deserted sawmill, the road grew even narrower. Wild grapevines, which made an arch from one side of the road to the other, caught at the top of the roadster, and bushes lashed our faces as we passed between them. After a short climb, the road became nearly level to cross a place that was boggy in spite of the elevation. Here there were only two deep ruts with a grass-grown ridge between, almost grazing the underparts of the car, so that we understood what the woman at a brown farmhouse had meant when she said: "Oh, you can get through—now that it's dry weather."

All the time, as we made our careful progress, we were each secretly thinking within ourselves: "Can this really be the road? And, if it is not, where can we make a turn?" Then one of us cried out: "There is something!" and suddenly we came out of the thick woods into a clearing. Along the right-hand side of the road for a distance of a hundred feet or more, the grass was cut between the road and a stone wall of recent construction, which gave evidence of the interest that some of the townspeople have taken in their relic. Within the rectangle outlined by the wall earth had been filled in, leveled, and sown to grass. This was the house lot of the farm that John Brown's father, Owen—being a sudden man—had bought so precipitately in 1799. Here, until about fifteen years ago, had stood the house where mighty Owen and his elfin wife Ruth came to live, and their second son John was born in May of 1800.

The house burned down in a storm, as the blackened trunk of an ash tree in front of the place testified. We saw the four stones, set carefully to show the corners of the farmhouse, and another stone that marked the threshold of the front door. We recognised the fidelity that had placed a great boulder upended in a cement foundation, ready for some inscription not yet engraved.

We appreciated, most of all, the work of a hand that had scattered a few flower seeds so that blue and white delphiniums were now blossoming where Ruth Brown may once have had a flower bed. Lilac bushes persisted as they always do around old home-places. These, and a covered well hole, were the only real proofs that the spot had once been lived upon.

Lonely and unlivable as the place now seemed, we tried to think of it in terms of Ruth and Owen Brown. Owen had first taken his bride, who had been Ruth Mills, the minister's daughter, to live in their own town, West Simsbury, in the section that is now Canton. "We lived in a rented house," Owen Brown has written, "and I seamed to be called to build or moove. I thought of the latter and went directly to Norfolk, as I was there acquainted and my wife had kept school there one summer."

On a little farm of his own in Norfolk, he set up in shoemaking and tanning. "In February, 1799, I had an Opportunity to sell my place of Norfolk which I did without consultation of our Neighbours who thought they had some clame on my future servises as they had been very kind and helpfull and questioned weather I had not been hasty but I went as hastely to Torrington and bought a place, all though I had but very little acquaintance there. I was very quick on the moove we found very good Neighbours I was somewhat prosperus in my business."

The appearance of the place now would indicate that the neighbors were not near, but times have changed and the direction of population moved. In those years the center of the village, with its church, was not much more than a mile to the southeast.

* * *

Probably the scene, as it is at present, gives hardly a fair impression of the surroundings when John Brown's young parents went there to live. Acres, now owned by a water-power company, were once cultivated. Growth that now cuts off the view of possible neighbors has overrun what was once cleared land. But the soil was always thin and the best crop was always rocks. The house, of which photographs are extant, was of the usual lean-to type characteristic of the early period in New England house building. It had a central chimney and a sloping roof, to shed the snows of winter and give protection against the north wind. In front it was two stories high, with a loft in the peak of the roof, and the rear roof took a long slant downward until the eaves were low enough for a man to reach. Owen Brown must have had to stoop to get in at his back door. From the photograph the house seems to have been higher in proportion to its width than many of that type.

Although Owen Brown wrote that he was as "prosperus" there as could be expected, he was a mover; and in 1805 he, with his family, joined a group going out to settle in the Western Reserve, and his son Johnny's Connecticut experience—except for brief sojourns in young manhood—came to an end.

* * *

Any photograph of John Brown shows clearly how much of those surroundings and how much of the intense, meager, proud quality of farming, preaching, fighting Browns, Humphreys and Millses went into the stern lines of that face, the aggressive thrust of that beard. He was the first of the clan ever to have been put in prison, let alone sentenced to the scaffold; but, as he pointed out in a letter that he wrote from Charlestown jail to his cousin, the Reverend Luther Humphrey, their own grandfather, the Revolutionary captain, might have had the same history if the rebellion of the American colonies had not turned out to be a success. Old Captain John, their grandfather, did not call it treason to bear arms against the mother country. John Brown of Harper's Ferry did not call it insurrection to lead an armed attack on a state arsenal if by so doing he could help the cause of abolition.

The little, dark-eyed mother who let her small son meditate a full day on the nature of the act he had committed when he stole "Three large Brass Pins belonging to a girl who lived in the family," and then gave him a thorough whipping, also had a profound influence on the child who grew up to be John Brown of Osawatomie, John Brown of Harper's Ferry—and of Charlestown, West Virginia.

* * *

Sentimentally, and mindful that those people who had made their home for a brief six years on that spot were remotely our kinfolk, we picked a leaf from the seared ash tree and a blossom from a blue delphinium, and debated whether to plunge ahead by the faint trace into the woods, or turn and retraverse our way along ruts that we knew and over ledges that had already jostled us. We chose to turn; and, more quickly than we would have thought possible—so much are roads shortened by even one using—we were back to a paved way and the year 1933.

Winnifred King Rugg.

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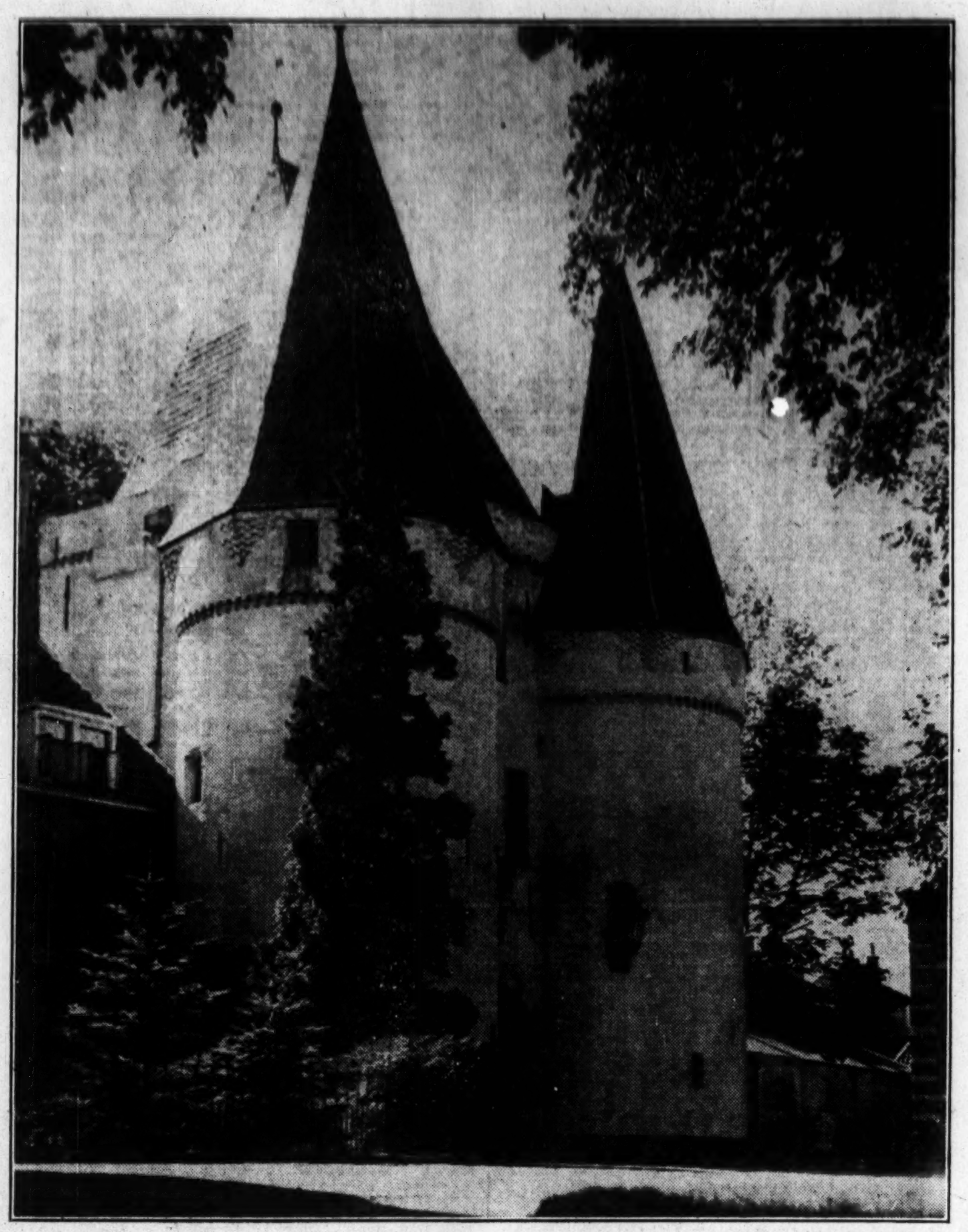
The Discoverer

But he alone, of all the host of those
Who gazed upon September's goldenrod
And knew it fair,
Has looked upon the tarnished silver of its hair
In mid-November—
And seen a greater beauty there!

Merab Eberle.



The Christian Science Monitor—© Herbert Felton, London

The City Gate of Kampen, Holland

Life in a Rookery

Have you ever passed beneath a rookery in spring and wondered at the meaning of that restless commotion in the topmost twigs, wondered what was going on inside those houses of sticks above your head? That much is afoot, the many comings and goings and the ceaseless flutterings, pursuits and cawings proclaim to all who would stand and listen. . . .

There are four distinct shades of colouring on the Rook. His beak and face are white: his head, crown and ear-coverts are a glorious dark blue, glossed in every feather—almost the exact colour of Indian ink: the scapulars on his back are tinged with mauve and bronze, whilst his tail is a dull nondescript blue. With the sun on him what a handsome bird he is. And yet people call him black!

A hide in a rookery is one of the world's best entertainments. For myself I would not exchange it for the most amusing comedy in London. Life is so busy in this airy settlement. . . .

Yes, truly they live happy lives, these handsome fellows in the tree tops. But oh, they are noisy! From the time you enter the hide until you leave it the cawing goes on unceasingly. Now it will be in unison, now just a few odd "caws." And what a variety of notes there are—every intonation from the deep bass note to the high-pitched cry that sounds almost like a Herring Gull, a note strangely out of place in the wood where the Rooks nest. Notes, too, that remind me of the contented sound young Herons make when they see their parents overhead. . . .

Whatever the trees in which the birds are nesting, I know little that is more delightful than to climb up amongst Rooks' nests on a really fine April day. These nests were in firs, and even the unusual splendour of the scene was enhanced by the beautiful feathery background of the fir-needles. There in a sea of deep green lie the cosy homes of the Rooks, the three or five greenish blue eggs looking a perfect picture in such a setting as they sway gently to and fro in the slight spring breeze that ever moves the topmost twigs on even the mildest days. All around are Rooks' nests—great bunches of sticks with neat, small cups to hold the eggs. Deep within the eggs lie, for the Rook knows only too well how strongly can blow the wind up there, and to what an angle the nest can veer under its constraint. So they make their nests with a deep cup, that the eggs may remain snug and safe in the wildest wind. And what a view from their homes! Miles of sweeping country can be seen. Little wonder that our friends choose so delectable a place to bring up their young. A human mansion with such a prospect would command a high price, but we mortals, for all our skill, have not yet found it within our power to build our homes in such beautiful surroundings.—R. N. Winnall and G. K. Yeates, in "Bird Haunts in Wild Britain." (London: Philip Allan).

THERE rests on the left bank of the River Yssel, in the Province of Overijssel, Holland, a town of extreme antiquity, having derived its name from Roman origin. It is an appealing kind of place, surrounded by beautiful gardens and terrace walks where once the old city walls rose to guard the inhabitants.

A visitor, after strolling through the narrow, twisting streets, and feeling the friendly afterglow of a town that once was great in its way, remarked that he wanted to "pat it on the head and say: 'Poor old Kampen.'" Kampen certainly is old, but it cannot, in any sense of the word, be termed "poor." Its inhabitants are in the happy position of paying no rates, by reason of its great inherited wealth; and the tale goes that a public functionary, when explaining the financial state of the town, once said: "Each gate has brought in ten million florins, this year. That is to say, with seven gates we have gained seventy million florins. This is a most important fact. I therefore propose that the Council double the number of gates, and in this way we shall in future considerably augment our funds."

Kampen, at any rate, possesses outstanding features in its three turreted gateways, excellent examples of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century architecture. In these turrets, and in the walls above the archways, are little windows, some of which are bordered with bright-colored bricks and wooden shutters decorated with an hour-glass design on a pale-blue or red ground. These tiny windows in their solid and massive background produce a charming and unique effect, which is only seen in a few of the quaintest old Dutch towns.

Passing between the portly towers, one finds oneself in an atmosphere possessing the restfulness of medievalism, with friendly fisherfolk moving about, and the breezes of the Zuyder Zee greeting one at every turn. And here, rising from the open square, is the world-famed fourteenth-century Town Hall, its red brick and white stone gleaming in the sunlight; its gay little crooked bell tower holding fast to its side; its beautiful iron trellis work encircling the windows, and the statues of Charlemagne and Alexander the Great, in company with "Moderation," "Fidelity," "Justice" and "Neighborly Love," standing in their niches on the façade.

Inside the Town Hall is the oak-paneled Hall of Justice, divided into two parts by a screen, one side being reserved for the accused and the council, the other for the ten unseen judges seated on their ten elaborate stalls. This screen, it is said, actually and visibly is what legal phraseology styles "the Bar." The remarkable sculptured chimney piece, dating from the year 1545, is a fine example of wood carving, depicting among other scenes the Judgment of Solomon, which, it is believed, was included as a warning to the administrators of the law to "be just and spare not."

ПРИТЧА О БЛУДНОМ СЫНЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Для тех, кто любит Библию и пользуется ее наставлениями в ежедневной жизни,—притча о блудном сыне является источником поучения и вдохновения. В этой притче Христос Иисус показал нам, как совершается процесс раскаяния, исправления и возрождения, необходимый для перехода от заблуждений к сознательному единению с нашим Отцом-Матерью Богом. Совершенно невозможно оценить то благо, которое вытекает для человечества из размышлений, вызванных этой притчей. Слишком, однако, часто люди принимают эту притчу в буквальном ее смысле, ограничивая тем самым ее универсальное и духовное значение. Вследствие того, что в притче говорится о безрассудстве молодости, мысль человеческая склонна была думать, что притча эта относится лишь к юношеским заблуждениям, теряя из виду ее прямое отношение ко всему человечеству.

Христианской Наукой дается нам полный духовный смысл притчи о блудном сыне, как и всего Священного Писания. Рассказывая о своем опыте, приведшем ее к открытию Христианской Науки, Mary Baker Eddy пишет в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 110): "Священное Писание озарилось светом; разум и откровение были примирены и, наконец, истинность Христианской Науки стала очевидностью. Ни человеческое перо, ни язык человека не научили меня той Науке которая содержится в книге "Science and Health." Благодаря этому чисто духовному откровению истин Священного Писания, Mrs. Eddy толкует Библию не с точки зрения материальной, но с—духовной.

Поэтому-то мы усматриваем в Притче о блудном сыне не только моральный рассказ, касающийся легкомысленной молодости, но и картину того общего заблуждения, которое классифицируется Христианской Наукой, как смертный разум. Блудный сын, в наиболее глубоком смысле данного слова, представляет собой блудную, смертную мысль, отделенную от истинного духовного сознания. Поистине, смертный разум расточителен, ибо слово "расточителен" включает в себя такие понятия, как "беспечность," "легкомысленная щедрость," "мотовство," "беспорядочное, излишнее великодушие." Чрезвычайно важно понять, что все то, что произошло с блудным сыном, имело место вне пределов истинного духовного бытия.

На странице 109 книги "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Материя есть лишь суб'ективное состояние смертного разума. Материя содержит не более сущности и реальности в наших сновидениях на-яву, нежели в сновидениях ночных. Смертные постоянно испытывают Адамов сон разума в материи." Все больше и больше человечество освобождается от своих суетных сновидений—растраты времени, мысли и действия. Наше пробуждение и освобождение от того, что подсказывают нам внешние чувства, иногда сопровождается состоянием голода, ибо, ведь, смертный разум просыпается после тяжелого материалистическаго сна. Но возле нас все время божественная Любовь. Она ведет нас и охраняет все с большей заботливостью, давая каждому, кто ищет, духовное понимание нереальности заблуждения и реальности Истины и добра.

Раскаяние, исправление и возрождение блудного сына показывают, в какой степени наши блуждающие сны-ощущения имеют мнимый ментальный характер. Его заявление: "Встану, пойду к отцу моему и скажу ему: Отче! Я согрешил против тебя и пред тобою" —есть сдвиг в сторону от желания думать и жить в заблуждении и является показателем улучшения его образа мыслей, хотя, повидимому, ничего не изменилось в смысле внешних проявлений греха и зла. "Пришед же в себя," т. е. очнувшись совершенно, он увидел, что все эти проявления зла перестали для него существовать,—ложное ощущение не могло больше обманывать его и управлять им. Не доказывает-ли это нам самым определенным образом, что наше пробуждение от всяких видов зла или заблуждений, т. е. понапрасну растраченных мыслей о жизни в материи, зависит не от перемены в материальных условиях, но от нашего духовного восстания путем личного порыва и вдохновения к пониманию Жизни, как блага и только блага?

Проснуться, встать и пойти к отцу—как это сделать? Только приближаясь к пониманию Бога, ибо когда мы познаем Бога, мы видим человека и вселенную в их подлинной сущности, которая не имеет ни малейшего оттенка заблуждений. Христианская Наука утверждает, что пребывать с Отцом, значит, сознавать Жизнь, Истину и Любовь.

Так называемое материальное существование со всеми видами верования в него, есть то состояние, символом которого являются переживания блудного сына в "дальней стороне." Таким образом, человечество видит, что необходимо вернуться к Отцу, т. е. пробудиться к пониманию истинного бытия. До той поры, пока в человеческом сознании останется, хотя-бы малейший след веры в материю,—блудный сын все еще не дойдет до родного дома. Mrs. Eddy об'ясняет это так-же ясно, как и необходимость возвыситься духовно и вернуться к Отцу! Она пишет (Message to The Mother Church for 1901. Стр. 17.) "Страдания, которые смертные наложили на самих себя, страдания от греха, болезни и смерти, вполне достаточны для того, чтобы пробудить страдальца от смертного чувства греха и разума в материи, заставив его возвратиться кающимся и спасенным в Отчий дом; да, быстро вернуться к божественной Любви, создателю и завершителю нашей веры, божественной Любви, которая так любит даже кающегося блудника—ушедшего от своего лучшего "я" и борющегося за свое возвращение—что готова встретить этого грешника еще на его пути и приветствовать его возвращение домой."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Autumn Simile

Through autumn bronze
The bare hills gleam—
Great pebbles lighted
By an amber stream—
As thoughts lie clearly
Rounded in a dream.

Hellene Seaman.

Parable of the Prodigal Son

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE who love the Bible and put its teachings to daily use, the parable of the prodigal son has been a source of enlightenment and inspiration. In this parable Christ Jesus has portrayed the process of repentance, reform, and regeneration necessary to lead us from erring belief to conscious unity with our Father-Mother God. It would be impossible to estimate the good which has come to mankind as the result of contemplating this great parable. Too often, however, its universal spiritual application has been limited through adopting a merely literal sense of it; that is, because the story has for its theme the folly of youth, human thought has been inclined to consider the parable as applying only to youthful waywardness, thereby losing its direct application to all mankind.

Christian Science brings to us the complete spiritual meaning of the parable of the prodigal son, even as it does the Scriptures as a whole. In describing the experiences which led her to the discovery of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 110): "The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated. No human pen nor tongue taught me the Science contained in this book, Science and Health." Because of this purely spiritual revelation of Scriptural truth, Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Bible was not from a material standpoint, but from a spiritual standpoint.

The parable of the prodigal son, therefore, is seen to be not only a moral narrative concerning prodigal youth, but the portrayal of the general error, which is classified in Christian Science as mortal mind. In its fullest meaning the prodigal son stands for prodigal mortal thought, separated from true spiritual consciousness. Prodigal, indeed, is mortal mind; for the word means "recklessly profuse; . . . lavish; wasteful; loosely, profusely liberal." It is most important to understand that the entire experience of the prodigal son was separate from the domain of real spiritual being.

On page 109 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Matter is but the subjective state of mortal mind. Matter has no more substance and reality in our day-dreams than it has in our night-dreams. All the way mortals are experiencing the Adam-dream of mind in matter." More and more, mankind is awakening from its dream of prodigality—of wasted time, thought, and action. This awakening from sense-testimony may seem to result in a famine, as mortal mind is aroused from its heavy materialistic slumber. And all the while the guiding and unfolding care of divine Love is available to bestow on all who seek it the spiritual understanding of the unreality of error and the reality of Truth and good.

The fictitious mental nature of the prodigal sense-dream is illustrated in the repentance, reformation, and regeneration of the prodigal son. His affirmation, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven, and before thee," shows that the turning away from desire for, contemplation of, and participation in error was an improved mental attitude, although the material conditions of sin and evil were apparently still there. When he "came to himself," became fully awakened, they were no longer real to him, the false sense could no longer deceive or control him. Does not this indicate forcibly to each one of us that our awakening from every form of evil or error—all wasteful thought of life in matter—depends not upon a change in the material conditions themselves but upon our arising spiritually, through individual effort and inspiration, to the understanding of Life as good, and good alone?

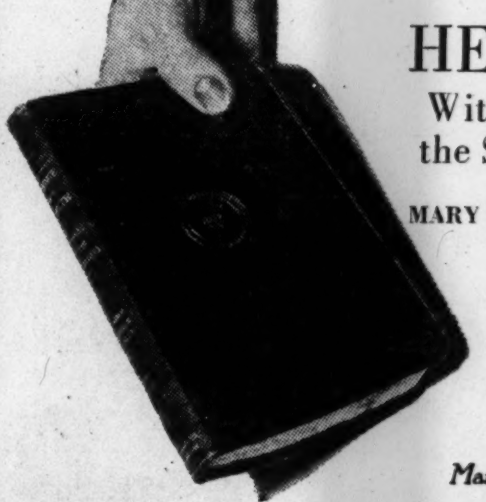
How shall one awaken, arise and go to the Father? By gaining an understanding of God; for when we know God we see man and the universe in their real nature, which has no taint of error. Christian Science affirms that to dwell with the Father is to be conscious of Life, Truth, and Love.

Material existence, so called, in its ramifications of belief, is the condition symbolized by the prodigal son's experience in the "far country." Thus, mankind finds it necessary to return to the Father—to awaken to the understanding of real being. So long as there is a trace of belief in matter in human consciousness, the prodigal son has yet to arrive home. How clearly does Mrs. Eddy explain this, as well as our need for the spiritual rising and returning to the Father! She has written (Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 17), "The present self-inflicted sufferings of mortals from sin, disease, and death should suffice so to awaken the sufferer from the mortal sense of sin and mind in matter as to cause him to return to the Father's house penitent and saved; yea, quickly to return to divine Love, the author and finisher of our faith, who so loves even the repentant prodigal—departed from his better self and struggling to return—as to meet the sad sinner on his way and to welcome him home."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

English Foot-Paths

The high-roads are made pleasant to the traveler by a border of trees, and often afford him the hospitality of a wayside bench beneath comfortable shade. But a fresher delight is to be found in the foot-paths which go wandering away from stile to stile, along hedges, and across fields, and through wooded parks, leading you to little hamlets of thatched cottages, ancient, solitary farm houses, picturesque old mills, streamlets, pools, and all those quiet, secret, unexpected, yet strangely familiar features of English scenery that Tennyson shows us in his idyls and eclogues. These by-paths admit the wayfarer into the very heart of rural life, and yet do not burden him with a sense of intrusiveness. He has a right to go whithersoever they lead him; for, with all their shaded privacy, they are as much the property of the public as the dusty high-road itself, and even by an older tenure. Their antiquity probably exceeds that of the Roman ways; the footsteps of the aboriginal Britons first wore away the grass, and the natural flow of intercourse between village and village has kept the track bare ever since. An American farmer would plough across any such path, and obliterate it with his hills of potatoes and Indian corn; but here it is protected by law, and still more by the sacredness that inevitably springs up, in this soil, along the well-defined foot-prints of centuries. Old associations are sure to be fragrant herbs in English nostrils; we pull them up as weeds.—From "Our Old Home," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.



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Financial: Market Quotations

Trend of Stock Market Prices Is Reactionary

Heavy Selling in Rails and Industrials Is Feature

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Stocks sagged 1 to 5 points in heavy selling late today which embraced all categories.

An earlier dip was followed by a mild rally, but a more severe reaction again set in during the last hour.

Case, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and Allied Chemical lost around 5 points each, while other shares off 2 to 4 or more included United States Steel, Chrysler, Western Union, General Motors, National Distillers, Santa Fe, New York Central and American Can.

Transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Grains and cotton gave no encouragement to equities, both categories showing renewed weakness. Other commodities were rather heavy. The dollar, at the same time, recovered in foreign exchange dealings.

Small Short Interest

One of the reasons for the recent eccentric gyrations of security prices, in the opinion of Wall Street, is the extremely low level to which the short interest has fallen. Higher taxes and margin requirements, the stringent regulations on pool operations and general uncertainties regarding the Government's fiscal program have thinned the ranks of bear traders to such an extent that sizable short transactions are rare. Brokers claim that a substantial short position is necessary to cushion and stabilize any declining movement. Without this governing support, it is contended, stocks are quickly unsettled by even moderate liquidation.

Aside from the lack of a large short interest, market observers report that overextension of some operators, especially in the erstwhile buoyant metals, was a disconcerting factor.

With the price of gold reaching new daily highs and the dollar slumping to historical lows, a huge following was attracted to the mining issues which were expected to benefit by the gold situation. Under the present close scrutiny of margins, however, it was found that various bulls were more heavily committed than the rules allowed. Attempts to correct unbalanced accounts found the market thin in some issues, and sharp reactions followed.

The recent decrease in the velocity of credit is generally viewed as a reflection of the slowing down of industrial activity from its July peak. The August turnover of demand deposits in banks, allowing for seasonal factors, was found to be some 18 per cent slower than in July and around 3.5 under that of the of the like 1932 month. The velocity of bank deposits in September, advance estimates indicate, may show a moderate decline from August.

Bond Prices Irregular

The bond market continued uncertain today although a slightly improved tone ruled in a few parts of the list. United States Government issues, which yesterday fell sharply with high grade corporation categories, recovered some of the losses, although one or two Treasury loans were quoted a bit lower.

Secondary ratings in the rail and utility divisions again had to face heavy selling which brought down prices from 1 to 2 points over a considerable part of the list. In a few cases the losses ran to as much as 4 points.

Prime loans in the rail, utility and industrial divisions received better support and thus presented a better resistance to selling, which though in diminished volume was nevertheless a weight against a substantial rally in prices.

American Telephone issues, recently depressed by investment selling, showed a better undertone along with the high-grade electric and carrier classifications. Most of the medium-price industrial obligations were off.

The foreign list appeared to be affected by the unfavorable trend in other departments, and most of the active categories slipped to lower levels. The largest losses were recorded by Government obligations of France, Germany and some South American countries. Japanese bonds were fairly steady.

Drop in Dollar Affects Americans in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 21 (AP)—The collapsing value of the United States dollar is seriously affecting persons living in Spain on dollar incomes.

One American Vice-Consul has been forced to send his wife home to her family while he rented a furnished room. Some employees of American Government offices are receiving less than the Spanish legal minimum for clerical work.

These conditions result from an exchange crash of around 35 per cent. At present the dollar is quoted at 7.77 pesetas.

Bank of England Has Profit for Half Year

LONDON, Sept. 21—The Bank of England declared a dividend of 6 per cent, less tax, for the half-year ended Aug. 31, unchanged from last year.

After making provisions for all contingencies, the bank reports a profit of £655,914 for the half-year ended Aug. 31.

Cotton Prices Still Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—An early decline of 20 to 25 points in cotton today was followed by recoveries on covering and trade buying, but prices slumped again under a renewal of liquidation and scattered selling. After selling up from 9.85 to 10.09 for December, or within a point of yesterday's close, that delivery dipped to the early low level. The mid-afternoon market showed net declines of 20 to 27 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 21	Last Sept. 20
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1500	9¼	8¾	8¾	9⅝
71	34	5	Adams Exp pf	150	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
21⅝	8	1	Adams2Millis	400	16½	16	16	..
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	500	10⅛	9¼	9	10½
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	400	5⅜	5	5¼	6
11¾	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8	7¾	7¼	8
108½	47½	3¶	Air Reduction	2400	198¾	105	105	108¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	2¾	2½	2½	2½
32¼	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	37100	28⅛	26	26⅜	28½
178	178	11¶	Albany & Susque	10	178	178	178	..
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	12400	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	4¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1500	8½	7	8¼	8½
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
143⅝	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2600	137⅞	135	135¼	140
26	6	⅜	Allis Chalmers	1900	18	16½	16½	18⅛
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	500	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7½
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	500	30	28½	28½	31
45¼	18½	2	Amerada	2800	43⅜	39¾	39¾	44½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	29½	26¾	26¾	30⅛
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	17½	15¾	15¾	17⅜
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2200	13⅝	11⅝	12⅛	13
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	1000	62	54½	61	60½
42½	9⅛	.60	*Am Brake S&F	400	32¾	31	32¾	34½
106	60	7	*Am Brake S&F pf	20	99¾	97	99¾	99¾
97½	49	4	Am Can	11400	94¼	89	90	94
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	132	132	132	..
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3200	29	26¾	26¾	30½
59	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	..
51¼	34	3¶	Am Chicle	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	47¼
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	12600	64⅛	59	59	65
13	3⅞	..	Am European	100	6½	6½	6½	7
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	5100	10⅝	9½	9½	11¼
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Uow pf	500	21¼	18	18	22¼
35⅛	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13½	13½	13½	..
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	12½	11¼	11¼	13½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	600	16½	14⅝	14⅝	16¾
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	9⅝	9	9	9¾
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	40	38⅝	39	38
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1700	9	8	8	9½
57⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	44
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2500	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅞
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	4500	33¼	29¾	30	34
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	1700	51	50	50	..
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	13600	21	19¼	19¼	21⅝
72	15½	..	Am Metal %	200	70½	70	70½	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6700	8	7½	7⅜	8⅜
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8200	02½	18	18½	20½
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	20⅛	18⅞	18⅞	20⅛
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	8100	15¼	14¼	14¼	15⅝
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	400	37½	36½	36½	37½
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	25	24¾	24¾	26½
51	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	68500	49⅛	43⅞	44	49⅜
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	85	82	82	85
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	600	64½	64½	64½	65
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2200	20	18½	18½	21
47⅛	30	2½¶	Am Stores	200	40½	40	40	40
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	67½	64	64	68
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10400	126⅛	123¾	123⅞	126¾
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	1000	25	24	24	26⅞
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	7400	21¼	19⅞	19⅞	22½
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3300	20⅜	19½	19½	18
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1100	12⅝	11¼	11¼	12¾
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	51	47	47	52
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	70	6½	6	6	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2900	8½	6¾	6¾	8⅜
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	57½	55	55	58
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	43900	17¾	16½	16½	18¼
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	400	12	12	12	12
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	25	22⅞	22⅞	25¼
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	300	27	27	27	27⅝
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	78	78	78	..
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	3900	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	4100	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2200	56¼	54¼	54¼	56⅜
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
70	70	..	Artloom Corp pf	40	70	70	70	..
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	700	2	2	2	1⅞
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	16½	14½	14½	17
35½	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	28½	28½	28½	28
80⅛	39	..	Atchison T&SF	6900	61½	58	58	63⅜
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	200	66	64	64	67⅞
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	39	35	35	42
73⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	4800	29¼	27½	27½	29½
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	28½	25	25⅛	29
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	80	79	79	80
24⅜	1½	..	Atlas Tack	6400	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	27½
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6100	55½	51¼	51¼	56⅜
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	6¼	6	6	6½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6200	10¼	9½	9⅝	10¼
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	14800	13	11¼	11¼	13
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	12900	31	28⅛	28¼	32½
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	28	28	28	33
97	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	50	93	93	93	95
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
100¾	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	60	94¾	93	94½	95
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	70	4	3¾	4	4½
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	5600	9¾	9	9	10⅛
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	600	15⅛	14	14	15½
33	26	2	Beech Creek	200	33	33	33	33
26½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	62
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1200	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
96½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	95¼	95	95¼	95
15	13¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	400	13¾	13¼	13½	13½
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3500	17¾	15¾	15¾	17½
33⅛	9	.25	Best & Co	300	30¼	28	28	31
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	9800	36⅛	34	34	37
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel f	200	56	55½	55½	58⅝
24½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	110	25⅞	23	23½	26
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	800	13⅛	11⅝	11⅝	13½
54¼	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	44	41	41	44¼
37⅝	18	1.60¶	Borden	4900	24⅛	22⅝	22⅝	24¾
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	2200	17⅝	15¾	16	17¾
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	2100	11	9⅞	10⅛	10½
44¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man 8	2800	29¾	27½	27⅞	30
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	5	5	5	..
60⅛	35¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	53½	53½	53½	..
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	68	68	68	69
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	200	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	11	10¾	10¾	..
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	8½	8⅛	8¼	9
72	20½	2	*Bucyrus E pf	20	61	61	61	..
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10⅞	10½	10¾	11⅛
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	7	6¼	6¼	7
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	27⅛	26½	26½	29
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	8
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2100	16½	14⅞	14⅞	16½
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	70	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2100	3¼	2¾	2¾	3¼
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	3½	3⅜	3½	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1000	31⅜	27½	27½	31⅞
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	50	60¼	60⅛	60¼	62½
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	24¼	22	22	26
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3400	31½	29	29	31¼
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	6700	14¾	13⅝	13¾	15½
12½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
37½	25⅛	1.50b	Capital Admin pf	10	27½	27½	27½	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	8500	76	68½	68⅞	76⅛
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	80	70	70	70	70
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1100	22⅛	20	20	22⅛
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	1⅝	1½	1½	2⅝
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	15400	41	35	35	42⅛
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	70	6½	4½	4½	7¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	500	36½	35	35	36⅞
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	..
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	37400	40⅛	34⅜	34½	40⅛
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	4¼	4	4¼	4½
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	600	16	16	16	16
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1100	41½	39¾	40⅛	42
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	9400	43¼	41	41	44⅛
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3	3	3	3⅛
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	9½	8¾	8¾	10
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St. P	3500	7	5½	5½	7
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St.P pf	9000	10½	9½	9¾	11⅛
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2200	10⅛	8⅛	8½	10⅜
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	8½	8	8	3½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	18½	18	18	19
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Is & P	700	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5½
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	7	6¼	6¾	7
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	7⅝	7	7	8⅜
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	26	24	24	25⅝
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	81700	46⅝	42	42¼	47¼
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	17¼	16½	16½	..
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	66¾	65	65¼	65⅜
3⅜	¼	..	City Stores	500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	2
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	2900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	20	8½	8	8½	8⅞
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	30⅛	30	30	30½
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	200	16½	14½	14½	16½
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2300	21	19½	19½	22⅝
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	6¼	5½	5½	6⅛
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	30	30	30	..
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	25	25	25	..
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	13000	14¼	13½	13¾	14¼
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	24½	23	23	24⅜
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1700	57½	55	55	59
19	4	..	Comm Credit	3200	16⅝	14⅛	14½	16⅝
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	95	95	95	95
39½	16	..	Comm Cred A	100	38½	38¼	38¼	39
25⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2800	37	36	36⅜	37⅛
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	26400	37¼	35	35⅛	37⅝
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	19300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2½
60½	21	6	Comwlth & So pf	300	27⅝	26	26	28
27⅝	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1000	23⅛	20¾	21	22¾
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	14600	42	40½	41	41¼
5	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3	3	3	3
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	29600	14	12⅞	13	14⅜
10⅛	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4⅛	4	4	5
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	900	1½	1½	1½	1½
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	300	8¼	8	8	8½
4½	¼	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	..
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	900	13⅝	13	13	13½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	1600	2	1¾	1¾	2
64	38	4	Cont Baking pf	600	62	61½	61½	62
69	35¼	2	Cont Can	3200	68	64	64	67¾
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	11
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	900	28	26¾	27	28⅛
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	18700	18⅛	16¾	17	18¾
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	4300	88⅞	85¾	85¾	89
145⅝	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	60	136½	136½	136½	137
7½	2	⅜	Coty	700	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	5
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	500	31	29½	31	31¼
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	10½	10	10	10¾
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	600	42½	39	39	43
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	800	6¼	5⅛	5⅛	6¼
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	25	25	25	26
60⅞	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	43	43	43	44
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	900	1½	1¼	1¼	1¾
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	40	5⅛	5	5	5⅞
11½	[illegible]	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	30	26½	26½	30
59⅛	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	48	47	47	48½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	700	22½	20½	20½	23
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	54½	50½	50½	57
4	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	5⅝	5	5	5¾
			—D—					
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	13½	13½	13½	14
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	34¼	29	29	34½
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1200	68	63	63	68
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	6500	32½	28½	28⅝	33⅛
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	8½	5¼	5¼	8½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	66	66	66	67
33⅛	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	200	28	27	27	27¾
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	900	24¼	23¾	24	24
31	23⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	300	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
39¼	12	1¶	Dome Mines	23800	36Z	33⅞	33⅞	37
26⅜	10½	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	300	20	19¾	19¾	20¾
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1500	15¼	14	14	16
18	6⅜	..	Dresser A	200	12⅝	12	12	12⅞
85¾	32⅛	2	Du Pont de Nem	11600	79⅝	74½	75¼	80⅛
117	97½	6	du Pon deb	100	107	107	107	109½
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Rol Mill	900	5⅝	4½	4½	5¾
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	83⅜	82	82	85¾
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	125	125	125	..
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2800	12⅝	11¼	11¼	12¾
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	2100	3½	3	3	3½
23	14	..	Eitingon S pf	400	15⅛	15	15	16
27½	16	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	19¼	17⅝	17⅝	19¾
88½	78¼	7*	Elec Auto-L pf	3000	86	85	86	..
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	2800	4⅞	4½	4½	5
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
15⅜	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7200	6⅜	5¾	5¾	6½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	500	15⅛	15	15	15⅜
32¾	6½	..	ElPw&L 6% pf	400	13⅛	12	12⅛	13¾
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	800	45⅛	42¾	42¾	45⅜
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	700	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
6	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2¼	1⅞	2	2
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	56½	56½	56½	57
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	6
47	15½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	20
13⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Blg	500	9	8¾	8¾	9¾
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	4200	17¼	15¼	15¼	18
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1200	18	17	17¼	18½
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	1200	10	9⅛	9⅜	10¼
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	4	4	4	4⅜
11½	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10	10	10	10
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6¾	6½	6½	7¾
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	31	31	31	..
14½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	8⅝	8½	8½	..
103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	85⅛	80	80	92
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	1600	7	6¾	6¾	..
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	400	2⅛	2	2	2
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	800	3	2½	2½	3
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	26½	26½	26½	27½
36	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	28½	27	27	28¾
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	11200	25⅝	24	24	25¾
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	72¼
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	2100	54	52⅝	52⅝	55
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	800	10¼	10	10	..
16	6½	..	Food Mach	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1900	16½	15⅞	15⅞	17
26¼	13⅝	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	500	20½	20	20	20¼
23⅝	2	..	Foundation	1400	15	13	13	..
18¼	12½	..	Fox Film A	2600	15¾	14¾	15	16¼
50	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	47	47	47	..
47	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	8200	46	42¼	42¼	45⅞
			—G—					
8¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	3¾	3½	3½	..
20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	50	17	16½	16½	17½
12	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	800	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¾
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4600	36½	31¾	33	37⅛
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	4100	19⅝	16¾	16¾	19¾
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	2400	15⅞	14⅝	15	15⅞
109	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	30	107½	105	105	..
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	1900	7½	6¼	6½	8
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	600	5¼	5	5	5½
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12½
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	36900	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛	21¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅝
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3900	37	35	35⅛	37⅜
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	1⅛	1	1	1¼
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	1400	69	64	64	69
35⅜	10	1	Gen Motors	86200	32⅜	29¾	29⅞	33
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	90	90	90	90
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	800	3⅜	3	3	3⅛
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry S'gnal	600	40	34¾	34¾	40
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	6100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2½
22¾	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	400	18	17½	17½	18½
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	300	9½	9¼	9¼	11
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	8900	14⅞	13¾	13¾	14¾
7⅜	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	1200	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅞
20	3¾	..	Glidden	3600	17¼	16¼	16¼	18
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	87	87	87	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1400	7¾	5⅝	6	7⅞
27⅜	12	1.20	Gold Dust	4200	20⅞	19¾	20⅛	20¼
21½	3	..	Goodrich	14800	16	14½	14⅝	16¼
63	9	..	Goodrich pf	200	39	38	38	41
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	34800	39¾	36	36¾	39¼
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	400	67½	66	67¼	69
17½	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	10⅝	9¾	9¾	10¾
73	41	7	Goth S H pf ww	20	67	66	66	..
5⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	2800	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	4800	11¾	10½	10½	12
10⅝	3⅝	..	Grand Union	1400	6½	6	6	6⅝
30⅝	11⅛	1	Granite City Stl	300	25	25	25	..
36⅜	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	400	26	26	26	26¾
33¾	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	4600	22	19⅜	19¾	23
16⅜	5⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	2600	13	12¾	12¾	13
40⅞	7	240	Great West Sug	24800	40⅞	38	38⅞	38Z
4⅜	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	2
23¼	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	100	15	15	15	..
			—H—					
25⅛	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	400	21	20¾	20¾	20½
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	50	27⅝	27½	27½	..
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1600	6½	6	6	6⅝
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	400	27½	27	27	..
10½	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	200	5½	4⅞	4⅞	..
85	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	80	80	80	80
35½	6⅛	..	Harbigon alker	400	17	16	16	..
7½	⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	90	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
85⅞	44	3¾¶	Hazel Atlas	600	81½	77¾	77¾	82
3½	3	..	Hayes Body	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	700	50¼	49	49	50½
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	107
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	400	52¼	52	52	52⅞
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	1100	6¼	6	6	6¼
368	145	12¶	Homestake Min	800	354	346	354	358
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	600	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	2600	30	27	27	30¾
7¾	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	700	5¾	5⅛	5¼	6
31¾	5½	1	Howe Sound	9600	29½	27	27⅛	29¾
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	8200	16½	14½	14½	17½
16⅜	3	..	Hudson Motor	5200	13½	12¼	12¼	14
7¾	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	800	4¾	4	4	4¾
			—I—					
50¾	8½	..	Oil Central	10100	35¾	31¼	30¾	37
60	31	4	Ill Central LL	60	51	50	50	48¼
82½	24	4	Indus Rayon	3600	71¼	67⅝	67⅝	70¾
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	1900	57⅜	55⅛	55⅛	58¼
45⅞	12	..	Inland Steel	400	36	35½	36	36
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	300	7	6⅜	6⅜	7¼
4½	1¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	300	2½	2	2½	..
3⅞	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	100	7	7	7	8
5⅜	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
153¼	75¾	6	*Int Business M	200	149	146¾	146¾	151½
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
40	6⅛	..	Int Cement	400	31	[illegible]	28	32⅜
46	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	10800	41¼	[illegible]	38¾	41½
119⅛	80	7	Int Harvester pf	100	118	118	118	..
13⅞	2½	..	Int Hydroelec	1600	6	4½	5	6
6⅞	1¼	..	Int Merc Marine	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
22	6¾	..	Int Nickel	65300	20⅞	19⅞	20	21⅛
10	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5¾
5¾	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
4	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	2	1¾	1¾	2
22½	2	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	12½	10	10⅛	13½
13	3½	..	Int Print Ink	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
27¾	13¾	1½	Int Salt	1000	24½	23½	23½	24¾
56⅜	24½	2	Int Shoe	100	47½	47½	47½	..
59½	9¾	..	Int Silver	600	43	37½	37½	44¼
71⅞	21½	..	Int Silver pf	30	59	59	59	58½
21¾	5⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	15800	14⅛	12½	12⅝	14½
11¼	1⅞	..	Intertype Corp	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	100	24	24¼	24¼	..
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	35
60⅜	12	..	Johns Manville	4900	54¼	50½	50½	58⅛
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	60	76	76	76	78
			—K—					
24⅞	6½	..	Kan C South	200	14	14	14	..
9⅜	2⅝	.80	Kaufmann D St	300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
19½	6⅞	..	Kayser (J) & Co	600	16	15⅛	15⅛	16½
6⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	1300	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
6¾	6	..	Kelsey H W B	100	2	2	2	..
15⅝	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	7600	12⅞	11½	11½	13¼
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	20	60⅛	60	60	..
25⅞	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	43900	24⅜	21¼	21⅞	24½
6¼	1	..	Kinney & Co	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
30	4⅝	..	Kinney pf	100	18	18	18	..
16⅞	5½	..	Kresge	3000	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13
7⅜	1	..	Kresge Dept S	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
44¼	25	1¶	Kress Co	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Gros & B	4000	23¾	23	23	24
			—L—					
61	37½	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	43¼	43¼	43¼	42¾
12⅜	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	10	9	9	10
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	15	15	15	16
78	34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	40	78	78	78	..
27¾	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	3200	19¼	16½	16½	19¾
79⅜	37½	2.40*	Lehman Corp	1200	72¾	70	70	74
22½	17	..	Life Saver	400	20¾	18½	18½	21
37⅜	4¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	10100	30½	28½	28⅞	30¾
21½	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
19⅜	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	100	14	14	14	14½
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	300	31½	28¼	28¾	32
36⅝	8½	1	Loew's Inc	8400	31⅞	30	30½	32¼
4¼	1¾	..	Loft Inc	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
5½	½	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	2	2	2	2
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	400	39	38¼	38¼	40½
120	113½	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½
25¾	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	17	17	17	..
67½	21¼	..	Louisville & N	200	43¼	43¼	43¼	47½
4	⅝	..	Louisiana OR	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¾
24	3½	..	Louisiana OR pf	20	15	15	15	..
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	400	12¼	12⅛	12¼	13
			—M—					
30¾	13	2	McCall Corp	100	27½	27½	27½	..
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	1600	1⅛	¾	¾	1⅛
6	1¼	..	McCrory B	600	1¾	1½	1½	1½
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾
40⅞	18	1⅜¶	McIntyre Porcu	48600	44⅜	41¾	42¼	45
95¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	800	88	87½	87½	90½
3⅜	¼	..	McLellan Stores	1500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
46⅜	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1300	36½	34¼	34¼	37
65¾	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	58¼	56	56	59
7	1⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	100	3	3	3	..
19⅝	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	1300	17¼	16	16	17½
5¼	⅞	..	Mallinson	400	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
9⅞	⅜	..	Manati Sug pf	30	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
9⅞	1½	..	Mandel Bros	310	5½	4	4	6⅛
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	500	13¾	13	13	14¼
23	5½	..	Man Shirt	100	14½	14½	14½	..
4	½	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
11½	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	3100	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
3⅛	⅛	..	Market St Ry	20	1	1	1	..
8	1⅞	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
18⅜	4¼	..	Marshall Field	5400	17¼	15½	15½	17½
41⅝	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	10800	42	38½	39	42¼
32¼	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	1600	30⅞	30	30	31⅝
8½	1⅛	..	Maytag	400	6	5½	5½	6
15¼	3⅛	..	Maytag pf ww	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	10⅛
27⅜	8¾	1.20	Melville Shoe	300	27½	27	27	..
21	7	.60	Mesta Mach	300	18½	18½	18½	19⅛
9¾	1⅝	..	Miami Cop	1200	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6½
16	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2600	14	13	13	14¼
17¾	3	..	Midland Steel	200	12	12	12	13
70	26	4	Midland Stl pf	100	59	59	59	..
28⅛	10	1	Min Honeywell	100	25	25	25	26½
5¾	⅞	..	Min Moline	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	3
2¼	⅛	..	Min & StL	100	1	1	1	1⅛
17⅛	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1200	10⅜	9⅛	9⅛	10
37¼	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	400	21	20¼	21	23
10¼	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	1100	4⅜	4	4	4⅞
15¼	1⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	1000	6⅛	5⅞	6	7⅛
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	400	15½	14¾	14¾	17
74½	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	400	68	63¼	64	69½
28⅞	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	22800	23⅛	22	22	24
50	25	2	Morrell & Co	100	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	..
2½	⅛	..	Mother Lode	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1¼
6¾	¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	11400	5⅝	4¾	5	5⅞
36¾	7¾	..	Motor Products	1400	32	28½	28½	33
11⅝	1½	..	Motor Wheel	2400	10	9⅛	9¼	10⅛
10¾	1½	..	Mullins Mfg	300	5	4¾	4¾	5¼
11¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	1200	7¼	5⅞	5⅞	7½
20½	8	..	Myers & Bro	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
			—N—					
57	13	..	Nash Chat StL	240	41	40	40	..
27	11⅛	1	Nash Motors	4100	22⅜	20	20	22⅝
7¾	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	400	5¼	5	5	5⅝
9⅞	1¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	5½	5½	5½	..
60⅝	31½	2.80	*Nat Biscuit	8100	55¾	53	53	57½
145	118	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	139	139	139	..
23⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	3000	18¼	17	17	81⅝
25¾	10½	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	14000	16	15¼	15¼	15⅞
18⅜	5	..	Nat Enam & St	200	16	15½	15½	..
126	101	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	125	125	125	125
103⅛	75	6	Nat Lead pf B	100	105	105	105	..
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	500	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11⅜
55⅛	15	1	Nat Steel	2700	45½	43⅛	43⅛	47
28⅝	4	..	Nat Supply	500	17	15	15	19
8⅛	1¼	..	Nat Surety	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
27	6½	.60	Nat Tea	1400	20	18	18	20¼
11¾	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	8¼
23½	6⅛	..	NY Air Brake	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	17¼
58½	14	..	NY Central	41000	43⅞	39¼	39¾	44⅝
27⅜	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	200	18	15¼	15¼	19¼
34¼	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	400	21	18¼	18¼	23¼
22	6½	..	NY Dock pf	120	11½	11½	11½	..
158¾	100	5	NY & Harlem	50	120	115	115	122½
2¾	½	..	NY Investors	1700	1	⅞	⅞	1
34⅞	11⅛	..	NY NH & H	4000	22½	20⅛	20⅛	23⅛
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	1200	38	34½	35	40
15	7⅝	..	NY Ont & W	700	10½	10	10	11
22½	1¾	.40	NY Shipbldg	1400	16⅜	12¾	12¾	16½
110	93½	7	NY Steam 7%	20	100	98	98	..
101⅞	80	6	NY Steam 6%	60	92	92	92	92
38⅞	17⅜	.50b	Noranda M	15100	36½	33¾	34⅛	37¼
177	111½	8	Norfolk & West	400	157	156	156	160
87½	74	4	Norfolk & W pf	70	84¾	84	84	85
36½	15¼	8%	North American	16100	18	17	17	18⅛
46	32	3	North Amer pf	200	37	35	35	36
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	4100	7	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
34⅞	9⅝	..	Northern Pacific	6000	24	21½	21½	24¾
43	26¾	3	Northwestern Tel	10	33	33	33	..
5⅞	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	500	3⅝	3½	3½	4
			—O—					
17⅝	4¾	..	Ohio Oil	14000	16⅝	15⅜	15⅜	16⅝
8¾	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	700	4⅞	4	4	4¾
30⅜	3¼	..	Oliver F E pf	100	15	15	15	..
8¾	1¾	..	Omnibus	1000	6⅜	6	6	6¾
15	2½	..	Oppenheim Col	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	10¾
25¼	10⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	4700	15⅜	15	15	15⅞
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	1900	5	4½	4½	5
21¾	2¼	..	Otis Steel ppf	200	8	7½	8	8½
96¾	31½	2¶	Owens Ill Glass	1900	79	74	74	81
			—P—					
31¾	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	4100	21⅜	20½	21	21⅜
43⅜	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	400	26	25½	25½	25¾
29	6	..	Pacific Mills	700	23⅜	22½	22½	24⅜
94¾	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	12000	88	87¾	88	..
6⅞	1¾	..	Packard Motor	36100	4¼	3⅞	4	4½
4¼	⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
2½	⅛	..	Para Pub ctfs	700	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1¾
32¾	6	..	Park & Tilford	1200	28	26⅝	27	28¼
4¼	¾	..	Park Utah	4700	3½	3	3	3½
3	⅜	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
2½	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	1700	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	600	8¼	7¾	7¾	9
22⅛	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	19100	20	18½	18⅝	20
9⅛	¾	..	Peerless Motor	3100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
59⅜	25½	2	Penick & Ford	400	57¼	56⅛	56⅛	58
9⅝	¾	..	Penn Coal&Coke	200	4¾	4½	4½	..
½	¾	..	Penn Dixie Cem	1700	5¼	5	5	5⅜
52⅝	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	2400	49	45	46	49
42¼	13¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	9100	33⅜	30½	30¾	33½
78	41⅜	4	Peoples GasLt&C	400	45	44	44	47
9	⅞	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	4½	4½	4½	..
38½	4½	..	Pere Marq pf	100	26½	26½	26½	..
44½	6	..	Pere Marq ppf	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
15	4⅝	..	Petroleum	4100	13¼	12	12	14
18⅞	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	17100	17½	16	16	17¼
5⅞	2	..	Phila Rap Tr	180	3	2¾	2¾	..
70	5	..	Phila Rap Tr pf	20	5½	5	5	..
9½	2½	..	Phila & Reading	1800	6	5¼	5¼	6
18¾	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	8100	17⅛	15⅛	15½	17⅝
26⅞	9⅜	1	Pillsbury Flour	400	23½	22½	22½	23½
13⅞	3⅞	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	10	10	10	11
1⅞	¼	..	Pierce Oil	700	1⅛	1	1	1
2¾	⅝	..	Pierce Pet	1200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
66⅜	33⅜	1.57	Pirelli Co Italy	200	65	65	65	66⅜
48	17	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	40	40	40	41
6½	¾	..	Pitts United	100	4	4	4	..
115	98½	7	Pitts Yg & A pf	20	113	113	113	..
7	⅜	..	Pittston Co	100	3½	3½	3½	..
17⅝	6¾	..	Plymouth Oil	7100	15½	13¾	13⅞	15⅝
13¾	1¾	..	Poor & Co B	700	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	12¼
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	2100	23	20⅛	20⅛	23⅛
5½	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	600	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅛
47½	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	700	42	39	39	42½
105	97	5	Procter & G pf	40	104¾	104½	104½	104½
2⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
13	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	350	6¼	4¾	4¾	6
57⅛	33¼	2.80	Public Service	31000	*35¼	33½	3	33¾
88½	66½	55	Pub Serv 5%	400	69	67	69	67
101⅜	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	86	86	86	..
58½	18	3	Pullman	4100	49½	46½	46½	50
15⅜	2½	..	Pure Oil	48700	14⅜	12⅞	13	14⅜
69⅞	30	..	Pure Oil pf	20	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	67⅝
25⅜	⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	1200	18¼	17¼	17¼	18¼
			—R—					
25⅝	5	.60	Raybestos Man	1200	18¼	17	17	18⅞
62½	23½	1	Reading	300	47	45½	47	..
20⅞	5½	..	RealSilk Hosiery	300	13	11⅝	11⅝	13¾
11¼	2½	..	Remington Rand	1700	8¼	7½	7½	8⅝
37½	7½	..	RemRand 1pf	100	27	27	27	..
6⅜	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	1500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
23	4	..	Republic I & S	4300	16	15	15⅛	16½
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	1200	35	34⅜	35	36
12	1¼	..	Revere Cop&Br	100	7	7	7	..
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	200	17½	16½	16½	17⅝
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	400	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
12	2¼	..	Savage Arms	200	7¼	6	6	..
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
4⅞	⅜	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	2	2	2	2⅛
38⅜	15	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	8700	35½	32⅛	32½	36½
47	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	19800	43¼	40	40	43⅝
5	1¼	..	Second Nat Inv	300	2½	2?	2⅜	2½
10⅞	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	200	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
37⅜	17⅝	.80½e	Royal Dutch	200	34¾	34⅝	34¾	36½
			—S—					
62¾	28	3	Safeway Stores	1200	43¾	42½	42½	45¼
94½	72	6	Safeway S 6%	50	88½	88½	88½	90¼
105	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	440	99	97	97	98⅞
31¾	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	11100	29¼	26⅞	26⅞	29⅛
3⅜	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	2300	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1⅞
7½	1½	..	Servel Inc	4200	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¾
12	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	200	7	7	7	..
13¼	5¾	.24	Shattuck FG	200	8⅜	7¾	7¾	8¾
11⅝	4	..	Shell Union Oil	6400	9	8	8⅛	9⅛
61	28½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	58	55	55	58¾
31	4⅜	..	Simmons	6000	23⅜	20¼	21¼	24
12⅜	4⅞	.25	Simms Petroleum	200	11⅛	10½	10½	11⅜
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	200	8¾	8	8	9¼
57½	22	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	55	55	55	55
42	8¼	..	Sloss Shef pf	30	22¼	22	22	..
9¾	⅝	..	Snider Packing	1700	6⅞	6	6	7⅛
92	58	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	81½	81½	81½	80½
15½	6	..	Socony Vacuum	16000	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13½
28	17½	2	So Calif Edison	1500	18½	18	18¼	18½
38¾	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	9000	26½	23	23¼	27⅜
48⅝	15⅞	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	1200	42½	40	41	41½
132	112	8	So P R Sug pf	10	126	126	126	..
38	4½	..	Southern Ry	10400	28⅞	24⅞	24⅞	29¼
49	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	1200	29¾	27¼	27½	31
40¼	8	4	So Ry M&O	100	33	33	33	..
11⅞	4	..	Spalding & Bros	100	7	7	7	..
8	¾	..	Sparks Withing	1200	5¾	5	5	5⅞
7½	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	1700	5½	4⅞	5	5½
22	7½	.60	Spencer Kellogg	200	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	18
17¼	1	..	Spieg May Stern	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15¾
37⅞	13¼	1	Stand Brands	25500	26⅜	24⅜	24⅜	26⅝
22½	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	3400	10¼	9½	9Z	11
25⅞	8⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	300	11⅛	10½	10½	11¼
61	17	6	Stand G&E 6%	100	31	31	31	31¼
66	20	7	Stand G&E 7%	200	34	33	33	36¾
2⅞	½	..	Stand Investing	300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅞
44⅞	19½	1	Stand Oil Calif	14500	43⅞	41⅝	41⅝	44
102¾	92½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	101⅜	101¾	101¾	101⅞
30	12¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	29	29	29	29½
43⅞	22¾	1	Stand Oil NJ	21000	43⅝	42¼	42¼	43¼
11½	4	..	Starrett Co	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
3⅞	⅝	..	Sterling Secur	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
36¼	20	..	Sterling cv pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
11½	2½	..	Stewart Warner	1200	7⅝	6½	6⅞	7½
19¼	5¾	..	Stone & Webster	1400	9	7¾	8	9¼
8⅜	1½	..	Studebaker	1200	5½	5	5	5½
38⅛	9	..	Studebaker pf	50	25	24	24	..
50	35	1‡	Sun Oil	500	37¼	36¼	37	36
4½	¾	..	Superior Oil	1600	3¼	3	3	3⅜
22⅜	2	..	Superior Steel	1200	12¼	11	11	12½
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	200	6½	6½	6½	7
3	⅛	..	Symington	200	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1½
			—T—					
16⅜	8⅛	1	Telautograph	300	12½	12	12	12¾
7¼	1⅜	..	Tennessee Corp	400	6⅜	5⅝	5⅞	6⅞
30⅛	10¾	1	Texas Corp	9300	28⅛	26	26	28⅝
41	15¼	1	Texas Gulf Sul	20300	38¼	34¼	34¼	38¼
6½	1⅜	..	Texas& Pac Coal	1400	4⅜	3¾	3¾	4½
11⅛	3½	..	Texas & P Land	1400	9½	8⅜	8¾	9⅝
22⅛	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	400	13¾	13	13	14½
10½	1	..	Thermoid	400	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7⅛
12⅛	4⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	1600	6⅛	5½	5½	7½
21¼	10	.85b	Third Nat Inv	200	16¾	16	16	17⅜
15⅛	6¾	1	Thompson	100	8½	8½	8½	9
20¼	5⅜	..	Thompson Prod	4400	18¼	17	17	18½
9⅛	½	..	Thompson Star	1200	4	3½	3½	4
10¾	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	5300	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	500	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅜
35½	13¾	.60	Timken Roller	3500	30	27⅛	27⅛	30⅝
9⅜	2⅝	..	Transamerica	2400	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅞
17½	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	1200	11½	10½	10½	11¾
8¾	2¾	..	Tri Continental	300	6	5¾	5¾	6½
75	41	6	Tri Cont pf	100	64½	64½	64½	..
38⅞	30½	2.50	Trico Products	300	33	32¼	33	33
5¼	½	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
12¾	2	..	Truscon Steel	1400	8	7⅛	7⅛	8
			—U—					
6¼	¾	..	Ulen&Co	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
39½	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	300	32	30	30¼	..
60	5½	..	Union Bag & P	1900	48	43	43	48
51⅞	19¾	1	Union Carbide	7700	47	44⅝	45	46⅞
23⅜	8½	1	Uonni Oil Calif	3500	22	20⅝	20⅝	22
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	3500	118	113¼	113⅜	119
25½	56	4	Union Pacific pf	300	66½	66½	66½	66⅞
22¾	10½	1.20	Union Tank Car	300	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅝
46⅞	16½	..	United Air & Tr	3400	35	31½	31½	35⅜
17¼	3	..	United Am Bosch	100	11½	11½	11½	..
27⅝	13½	1.60	United Biscuit	200	23½	22½	22½	24
110	92	7	United Bisc pf	30	109	109	109	..
30⅝	10¼	1	United Carbon	1700	26⅜	24¾	24¾	28¼
14½	4⅞	..	United Corp	15200	6⅜	6	6	6¼
6⅞	¾	..	United Dyewood	100	6	6	6	6
70	28¾	1	United Dyewd pf	100	60	60	60	..
8⅞	1	..	United El Coal	300	6½	6	6	6⅞
68	23¼	2	United Fruit	1500	63¾	60	60	65
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	5500	16	15½	15¾	16¼
5½	½	..	United Paper Bd	200	3	3	3	3
21⅞	3½	..	United Piece Dye	200	12	12	12	12¼
9	13½	..	US Indus Alco	8200	71¾	65⅝	65⅝	73¼
2⅛	⅜	..	US Express	200	1	1	1	..
17¾	3⅛	..	US & For Sec	500	12¼	11	11	12½
84	36½	f	US For S pf	300	64	64	64	64
29⅝	7	..	US Freight	200	22⅛	20	23	..
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	200	46½	45	45	46⅜
17¼	2¾	..	US Leather	300	11	10⅛	10⅛	11⅞
27¾	4¼	..	US Leather A	200	17½	16¾	16¾	18
22⅛	6⅛	½	US Pipe & Fdry	2400	15½	14⅛	14⅛	16¼
19	12¾	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¼
14½	2½	..	US Realty	300	9½	8½	8½	10
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	33400	19⅛	17⅝	17½	19
43⅞	5½	..	US Rubber 1f	4000	32	29⅛	29¾	32
105⅝	13½	1	US Smelt R & M	29400	98	87	89½	97
57¾	39½	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	57¼	57¼	57¼	58
67½	23⅝	..	US Steel	45400	50¾	47⅝	57⅞	51¼
105½	53	2	US Steel pf	500	82½	77½	77½	83⅜
35	16	..	Univ Pictures pf	10	23	23	23	..
3⅜	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	800	2½	2⅛	2¼	2⅝
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	500	3⅞	3¼	3½	3¾
7⅜	⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	300	4	3½	3½	4⅛
26½	3⅜	..	Va-C Chem 6%	200	16	16	16	16½
85⅝	65¼	6	Va El & Pow pf	0	75	75	75	..
67⅞	12¾	..	Vulcan Detin	60	55⅜	50	50	59
9⅛	1	..	Warner Bros 9	22000	7¾	7⅛	7¼	7⅞
22	4¼	..	Warner Bros pf	200	19½	19½	19½	20½
4⅞	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
22⅜	2½	..	Warren Bros	1000	10⅛	9½	9⅝	10⅛
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	300	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
22¼	5	..	Warren F & ⅞	500	20⅛	18	18	20¼
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	500	26½	24	24	..
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	200	3½	3¼	3¼	..
9⅞	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
6	1	..	Wabash pf B	100	3	2½	2½	3
8⅜	⅞	..	Walworth	1000	5½	5	5	5½
5⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	500	3⅛	2⅞	3	..
			—V—					
3¼	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	300	1¾	1½	1⅝	1¾
36¼	7⅝	..	Vanadium	1700	24⅝	21	21	24¾
10	1⅜	..	Van Raalte	30	5¼	5	5	6
35	14⅞	..	Van Raalte sta	30	28½	28½	28½	..
73	30	7	W Penn El A	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
69½	33½	6	W Penn El pf	20	50	47	47	48
77¾	37	7	W Penn El 7%	50	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50⅞
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..
110⅜	92	7	W Penn Pw 7%	80	109¼	109	109	..
4¼	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	1¾	1½	1½	..
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	1500	11½	9⅜	9⅜	11¾
9½	1	..	Westn Pacific	500	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4½
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	300	7	6½	6½	7⅛
77¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	4500	63⅛	59⅜	59⅜	63¾
35⅝	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	800	30	27½	27½	31
58¾	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	7500	42⅛	39	39¼	43
96	60½	3½	Westing El pf	10	83	83	83	86
20½	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	600	16	15⅞	15⅞	..
38⅜	11⅝	2	White Rock	100	26⅜	26½	26½	28½
28½	28½	..	White Rock new	100	26½	26½	26½	..
4¾	½	..	White Sew M	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
10½	1⅛	..	White Sew M pf	800	9	8½	8½	9¼
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	500	6¾	6¼	6¾	7
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	600	18⅛	15½	15½	16⅞
72½	19	..	Wilson & C pf	500	48¼	47¼	47¼	52
50⅞	25	½2.40	Woolworth	6500	40½	38⅜	39⅞	40½
39⅞	8	..	Worthgton Pump	600	27	25	25	28
24	6	..	Wright Aero	10	15½	15½	15½	..
53	35½	3	Wrigley	500	52½	52½	52½	53
			—Y—					
19⅛	3½	..	Young Sp & W	500	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15½
37⅞	7½	..	Youngstown	1500	24½	21¼	21¼	25
23	7	.60	Yale & Towne	200	18	18	18	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	2000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
			—Z—					
3½	⅛	..	Zenith Radio	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations

Sharp Setbacks in All Chicago Grain Values

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP)—A storm of stop-loss selling that broke out late today tumbled wheat prices down 5 cents a bushel, the extreme limit allowed for any one session.

Moderate rallies which were seen after noon in the wheat market were more than wiped out. Conflicting reports from Washington as to whether there would be inflation or not, with weakness of stocks, cotton and sterling, and a sharp reduction in the price of free gold, caused grain holders to become uncertain of their position, and led to heavy liquidation. At the low point, wheat was off 7 cents from Tuesday's high.

Wheat closed semi-demoralized at the day's lowest level, 5-5⅛ under yesterday's finish, corn 3⅝-4 cents down, oats 3-3⅛ off, and provisions unchanged to 25 cents lower.

Closing prices were: Wheat, Sept., 87¼; Dec., 90¾; May, 95. Corn: Sept. 46¼; Dec., 54½-⅝; May, 56¾-57. Oats: Sept. 35¾; Dec., 38¾; May, 42⅜. Rye: Sept., 67; Dec., 70½; May, 76⅞.

Columbia Gas & Fuel Denied Rate Hearing

COLUMBUS, Sept. 21—The Columbus Gas & Fuel Company, subsidiary of Columbia Gas & Electric Company, has been denied a rehearing by Ohio Supreme Court of the Columbus Gas rate of 48 cents, recently held adequate by the court.

The state utilities commission had previously set a 55-cent rate, which was attacked by the city of Columbus. The rate was set aside.

Denial of rehearing opens the way for the gas company to appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Reading Shipments Up

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—Shipments of bituminous over Reading Company system for July were 935,241 tons, compared with 614,065 in July, 1932.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Weak; liquidation increases.

Bonds: Heavy; U. S. Governments recover.

Curt: Weak; list dips sharply.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; dollar erratic.

Cotton: lower; weak stock and grain markets; general selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Semidemoralized; stop loss selling.

Corn: Weak; liberal country offerings.

Cattle: Steady to strong, top steers $7.

Hogs: 10 to 15 cents higher, active, top $5.40.

Foreign

London: Business on the stock exchange was done on a small scale today. Mid-European political affairs and the diversified nature of reports regarding the American financial situation and currency considerations tended to restrict trading. The fall in the price of bar gold caused South African gold mining shares to lose ground, while German bonds recovered part of their recent setback. Gilt-edged securities were firm, but international issues declined. The market closed dull.

Paris: The Bourse was hesitant with prices tending downward, including the recently advancing rentes. Oil shares and industrials were lower, but electric and Young plan issues improved. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse opened firm, owing to the Government's economic program and the improvement of the dollar. The market closed irregular.

Eastern Mass. Street Railway

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 21—Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company plans to replace trolleys with buses on all Lynn lines.

Berkshire Trust Co.'s Restrictions Removed

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21—C. C. Chesney, president of Berkshire Trust Company, announced that all restrictions on the bank had been lifted by Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation has purchased $300,000 of the bank's stock and other stockholders have purchased and paid for more than $300,000 additional stock. Mr. Chesney said the bank has more than $750,000 in cash and that all bills outstanding had been liquidated, including a $500,000 loan made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation more than a year ago.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
October	9.65	9.73	9.64	9.64	—.22
December	9.91	9.96	9.87	9.87	—.23
January	10.01	10.03	9.87	9.87	—.33
March	10.18	10.24	10.14	10.14	—.21
May	10.35	10.41	10.32	10.32	—.20
July	10.52	10.56	10.50	10.52	—.21

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.41	5.43	5.38	5.38	—.09
January	5.45	5.47	5.40	5.41	—.10
March	5.49	5.51	5.44	5.45	—.10
May	5.54	5.54	5.49	5.49	—.10
July	5.56	5.59	5.53	5.53	—.10

Tone at close, quiet.

Railway Earnings

Pere Marquette

	1933	1932
August gross	$2,127,594	$1,662,151
Net oper inc	330,938	*43,415
Surp aft chgs	32,090	*339,023
8 mos gross	14,601,630	14,098,431
Net oper inc	1,101,829	*86,842
Def aft chgs	1,087,474	2,245,309

*Deficit.

Norfolk & Western Loadings

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21—Norfolk & Western's own line loadings for the week ended Sept. 16, 1933, were 29.43 per cent above the like week of 1932. Total traffic, including that received from connecting lines, increased 27.68 per cent.

American Dollar Downward Trend Comes to Halt

Gains Strength in Erratic London Market—Paris Quotation Better

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The dollar gained strength in an erratic market today to close at $4.73 in relation to the pound, a gain of 5½ points during the day. The opening was $4.78½.

The rate weakened temporarily in the afternoon after it had reached $4.73½. Depreciating to $4.76¼, the dollar then resumed its recovery to the closing price.

Gold currencies continued to weaken after the record levels of yesterday, when the franc closed at 78.95. The close today was 79.59.

Early in the afternoon the franc touched 79.87, then hardened temporarily to 79.28.

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—The United States dollar improved 37 centimes in value today, closing at 16.64 francs (6.01 cents to the franc), compared with yesterday's close of 16.27 francs (6.15 cents).

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (AP)—The United States dollar improved today to 2.74 marks (36.50 cents to the mark) from yesterday's 2.67 marks (37.45 cents).

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 65.11 cents, compared with 64.63 cents yesterday and 73.23 cents a month ago.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	39¼c	40⅜c	38¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	½@ ¾	¾@1	1½
90 days	⅝@ ¾	½@ ¾	1½
4 to 6 months	⅝@ ¾	¾@1	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Short bills	⅜	1/16	1
3 mos bills	⅜@ 7/16	½@ 9/16	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	132s 9d	133s 9d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18¼d	18⅞d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	2 @2½	2 @2½	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3
Cleveland	3	Helsingfors	5
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Prague	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3	Rome	3½
Berlin	4	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	3
Athens	7½	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.73	$4.83½	$4.8665
Cables	4.74⅞	4.83⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.05985	.0615	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2133	.2189	.1390
Italy—lira	.08015	.0830	.0526
Germany—mark	.3655	.3750	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1725	.1750	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0460	.0460	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2122	.2169	.268
Finland—finm'k	.6333	.6333	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0087	.0088	.0120
Holland—florin	.6165	.6333	.4020
Hungary—pengo	.2700	.2700	.1749
Norway—krone	.2388	.2441	.2680
Poland—zloty	.1750	.1750	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	.0442
Roumania—leu	.0090	.0090	.0596
Spain—peseta	.1285	.1310	.1930
Sweden—krona	.2550	.2505	.2680
Switz'l'd—franc	.2961	.3063	.1930
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0200	.0200	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3400	.3450	*
Shanghai—dol	.3045	.30875	*
India—rupee	.3580	.3700	.3650
Japan—yen	.2800	.2850	.49845
Java—florin	.6335	.6335	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.49875	.49875	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3911	.4009	.4244
Brazil—milreis	.0832	.0832	.1196
Chile—peso	.0950	.0955	.12165
Peru—sol	.2050	.1955	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.7450	.7475	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9725	.08875	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2812½	.2823	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Dividend Declarations

Wheeling & Lake Erie declared a dividend of $7 on the 7 per cent prior lien stock for the period from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928, payable Sept. 27 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company declared a dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30. Previously, the company has been paying 50 cents quarterly.

MacAndrews & Forbes Company increased its quarterly dividend on the common stock to 50 cents a share from 40 cents paid three months ago when the rate was raised from 25 cents. The dividend is payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Gorton Pew Fisheries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bank of France

PARIS, Sept. 21—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France, in francs (000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Sept. 15	Sept. 8
Gold	82,261,000	82,269,000
Sight balances abroad	1,284,000	1,290,000
Neg bills bgt abroad	1,115,000	1,115,000
Comm bills France	2,535,000	2,731,000
Adv agst securities	2,761,000	2,735,000
Neg bonds of s f	6,412,000	6,412,000
Circulation	81,422,000	82,036,000
Tot cred cur accts	21,526,000	21,178,000
Treasury	1,273,000	1,050,000
Sinking fund	2,100,000	2,101,000
Private	17,958,000	17,815,000
Tot sight liabilities	102,949,000	103,215,000
Ratio	79.91%	79.71%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

Bank of England

LONDON, Sept. 21—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 21, 1933	Sept. 14, 1933
Circulation	£370,469	£372,53
Public deposits	18,218	12,263
Private deposits	149,108	153,584
Bankers accts	105,687	109,647
Other accts	43,421	43,94
Govt securities	80,655	83,748
Other securities	23,640	21,12
Disc & adv	9,192	9,18
Securities	14,448	11,93
Reserves	81,362	79,21
Prop res to liab	48.5%	47.7
Bullion	191,732	191,74
Bank rate	2%	2%

Financial: News and Comment

Plans for a New Stock Exchange Near Completion

Arrangements for Ticker and Telephone Service Are Consummated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A poll taken late yesterday afternoon among members of the New York Stock Exchange disclosed that 1153 members would become members of the proposed New Jersey stock exchange. According to the last year book, published by the exchange, total membership numbered 1375. In view of these responses, which Mr. Howard Froelick, chairman of the committee on organization of the New Jersey stock exchange, called overwhelming, it has been decided to put the plan into effect.

"An executive committee has been appointed to enter into a contract for a location of the new exchange," stated Mr. Froelick. "The same committee will make arrangements with the Western Union for ticker service, which the latter company can supply within two weeks' time. Arrangements have been made to obtain 700 telephone circuits between New York and New Jersey which will adequately supply the new exchange with telephone communication.

"The committee has determined to restrict membership in the new exchange to members of the New York Stock Exchange. Although members will be given the right to appoint a partner or employee to represent them on the new exchange, the governing committee of the new exchange will have power to restrict this representation and to require a fee for the exercise of this privilege. The committee felt that this step was necessary in order to prevent unfair competition among the different types of firms which are now engaged in business on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The committee on organization has extended an invitation to the president and treasurer and the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange to become the officers and governing committee of the new exchange."

In answer to questions, Mr. Froelick said:

"The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has been invited to act as the governing committee of the new exchange because it was felt that their experience would be invaluable in the administration of the new exchange and would also insure the maintenance of the same standards of business conduct."

Mr. Froelick also pointed out the fact that the acceptances had been received within 24 hours and constitute practically a unanimous vote. There are a large number of memberships in the exchange held by out-of-town members who could not possibly have had an opportunity to reply and, of course, there are a number of members who were not in town or who were otherwise unavailable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—It is understood that present plans call for the opening of the new stock exchange in New Jersey on Oct. 2 with a trading list including from five to 10 of the more active issues now on the New York exchange. Additional stocks will be added as rapidly as possible.

Wall Street expects a general exodus of security exchanges and dealers to New Jersey following the lead of the stock exchange. The curb already has made tentative plans to organize the New Jersey Curb Exchange, and dealers in unlisted securities and other dealers with no exchange affiliations are said to be contemplating flight to escape the gross profits tax which New York City proposes to assess.

Youngstown District Steel Plant Output Is Slowly Advancing

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 21—Youngstown steel plant operations continue to run against a declining trend at some other leading districts as district ingot output slowly advanced to 48 per cent from 46 per cent at the beginning of the week. Steel companies continue to buy plant equipment to care for the expected fall recovery.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has purchased two 600-horsepower motors at a cost of $60,000 to be installed at its Indiana Harbor plant. This announcement accompanied a gain in ingot output at Campbell and in finished output at Sheet & Tube's Brier Hill works.

Sheet & Tube is melting steel in 11 of its 12 Campbell open-hearth furnaces and Republic Steel Corporation is operating 12 of its 23 open-hearths, while a thirteenth was heated Tuesday.

Republic is changing over from oil and tar to a producer of gas for fuel at Lansingville. The change, officials said, was prompted by the sharp increase in oil prices. Oil costs have doubled the last few months. Three furnaces are already on producer gas. While few orders have been received so far for fourth-quarter steel, officials here believe business to be fair.

Texas Mohair At New Record Price

KERRVILLE, Texas, Sept. 21 (AP)—A record price for Texas mohair was established yesterday when the Schreiner Wool & Mohair Commission Company sold about 1,100,000 pounds at 40¼ cents for grown hair and 55 cents for kid hair. The purchasers were J. M. Lea, representing Draper & Co., of Boston, and Tom Rochey, representing A. W. Hilliard & Son of Boston.

L. A. Schreiner says the price is the highest since the spring of 1929, when grown hair brought 45 cents and the kid 52 cents a pound.

Purchasing Power Of Dollar Greater

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Sept. 21

PURCHASING power of the dollar invested in average common stocks increased 54.3 per cent during the first eight months of this year, as compared with a decline of 10.8 per cent in the purchasing power of a dollar held in cash or bonds, according to a study made by Administrative and Research Corporation.

"With an increase in the wholesale commodity index of the United States Bureau of Labor from 62.2, Dec. 31, 1932, to 69.7 on Sept. 2, 1933, the value of the cash dollar in terms of commodities decreased to 89.2 per cent of its value at the first of this year," states Lawrence W. Schmidt, chief statistician for Administrative and Research Corporation.

"For the same period, the Dow-Jones average of 30 industrial common stocks increased from 59.93 to 103.66, thereby enhancing the purchasing power of a dollar invested in common stocks by more than 50 per cent."

NRA Starts Oil Industry Toward Real Coöperation

Due, Says Petroleum Head, to Wiping Out Fear of Anti-Trust Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21—By wiping out the fear of anti-trust harassment by the law and the Government, the National Recovery Act has started the oil industry toward successful coöperation, according to Mr. Edward M. Lyons of Philadelphia, president of the National Petroleum Association.

Mr. Lyons told the thirty-first annual meeting of the organization here today that he saw "no evidence of governmental desire to control the oil business."

"This is left to us," he said, "but we must do our job fairly and squarely and with the approval of the Administration. If we do, the Recovery Act and the oil code will enable us to eliminate wasteful duplications and to really work together in a business which up to now has been a restless, uncertain and hazardous adventure."

The program of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, for restricting production is one of the chief subjects of talk among delegates to the convention. From the peak level of 2,900,000 barrels a dap production has been reduced to an estimated total of 2,700,000 barrels.

The new controlled maximum contemplated by Mr. Ickes is 2,400,000 barrels. Leaders here hold that this means higher prices for crude oil to the refineries. It was admitted that the increase will have to be passed on to the retailers and thus to the consumers. Officially, however, the corporation representatives here expressed concern over whether such a course would find Administration approval.

Upward Trend In Commodity Prices Resumed Last Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—After standing still for two weeks, wholesale commodity prices resumed their upward trend last week.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, that based on 1926 prices, the index for all commodities for the week ended Sept. 16 was 70.5 as compared with 69.7 for the previous two weeks. The low point of the year was 59.6 on March 14.

Of the 10 major groups of related commodities, five showed an increase, four a decline and one no change as compared with the previous week.

Farm prices continued downward for the third successive week, dropping more than 1 per cent. Manufactured foods increased slightly. Fuel and lighting materials showed the greatest rise, average prices jumping more than 7 per cent. Textile products increased more than 2 per cent and building materials slightly less than 1 per cent.

Atterbury's Salary Cut to Maximum Set For Railroad Heads

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A cut in the salary of Mr. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from $103,883 a year to the $60,000 maximum set for all ranking executives of railroad companies by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal coördinator of transportation, was made public here today. This followed the report from Washington yesterday that Mr. Eastman had been informed by the Association of Railroad Executives that Mr. Atterbury was the only railroad president who had failed to comply with Mr. Eastman's request.

Mr. Atterbury's salary in 1929, the peak of the boom era, was $150,000 Since then he has had five salary cuts—three of 10 per cent each, one of 5 per cent and the present one, which was made at his own request by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sept. 13.

In a telegraphic statement to Mr. Eastman, Mr. Atterbury said that since 1929 the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad had reduced the staff of officials by 4 per cent and the compensation paid to the company's officers by 52.5 per cent

London Banking Firm Sees Gain In World Trade

Betterment May Be Due to America's 'Speculative Lead,' Is Suggestion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Despite the apparent failure of the London conference to find a formula by which world trade would be benefited world trade is improving, and there is reason to hope that it will continue to do so, is the opinion expressed by J. Henry Schroder & Co., of London, in its current quarterly review of international conditions.

The review devotes attention to the "American experiment," which, it states, all the world is watching with anxious eyes. "If it succeeds," says this firm, "it will have been the most daring and triumphant venture in the economic history of the world. Even if it fails, Mr. Roosevelt will be able to claim that he did make a bold attempt, at a time of exceptional depression, to give the economic machine the jolt that seemed necessary to jerk it out of the rut in which it was stuck."

Cause of Rise Uncertain

Although trade improvement is evident, the review comments that it is peculiarly difficult to see why the improvement is happening. "If it is largely based on the speculative lead given by America," it continues, "there is some danger of a change of mood and reaction. If, on the other hand, it has happened just because people all over the world are tired of being frightened and depressed and have definitely grasped the favorable features in the business position, which are very real, then the improvement may be relied on to grow by its own momentum. These favorable features are cheap money, plentiful food and commodities, a ready demand from consumers for finished articles that are offered to them on reasonable terms, and a tendency towards coöperation among certain groups of states, which has been made all the stronger by the breakdown of the conference."

Although as an effort toward world-wide coöperation and reconstruction, the conference has failed, "because the world is not yet ready to regard itself as a business unit," the review holds that at least it has brought into strong relief the different tendencies and aspirations of certain important groups and indications of how they are determined to move.

Critics Are Doubtful

"America, or its bold and enterprising dictator, has shown a determination to meet the present crisis by carrying out a revolution," says the survey. "Hours of work and wages are being subjected to official control in a manner that seems to be contrary to the most cherished principle of American tradition, which has prized its 'rugged individualism' as the foundaton of the country's strength and enterprise. The dollar has been allowed, if not encouraged, to depreciate with spectacular rapidity, in order to bring about the rise in prices which was essential to restore the solvency of debtors; and immense schemes of public works are promised, to solve the problem of unemployment. These measures and devices are viewed, as was inevitable, with grave apprehension by all observers who are wedded to what are called 'sound principles,' which generally mean principles that have been found useful in the past. In the meantime their promulgation has caused a strongly bullish feeling in Wall Street and a welcome rise in commodities, especially in wheat; and business activity has been stimulated in a manner which would be highly encouraging, if the stimulus could be relied on to last. As to this question of the permanence of the improvement, the critics are doubtful; and they rightly point out that if it proves to be merely speculative, and based on hopes which are not fulfilled, the consequent reaction will be serious to all concerned. And among those concerned the London Stock Exchange and produce markets are prominent; because British industrial shares have been pushed up rapidly by American purchases, based on expectations of a fall in the dollar rather than of a rise in British profits, and commodities such as rubber have been affected by the increased demands of American manufacturers. All the world, in fact, is watching the American experiment with anxious eyes."

Divergence of Policy

"America's boldness" is contrasted with the small group of countries headed by France, Holland and Switzerland, which, being still on the gold standard, insisted that provisional stabilization of currencies was an essential preliminary to the work of the conference, and wished to adjourn when it was found that Mr. Roosevelt would not listen to this suggestion.

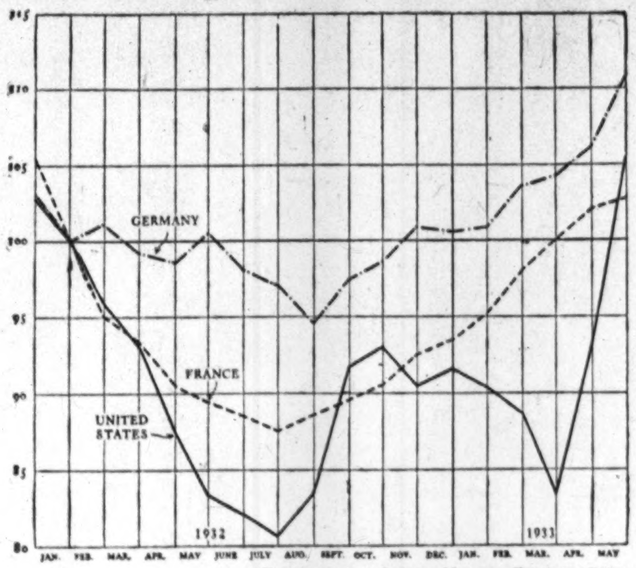
"Out of this curious and interesting controversy there has arisen a strong divergence of monetary policy," states the survey. "America is committed by her President—apparently, but he is as bold in changing his mind as in the diversity of his expedients—to lowering the value of the dollar until prices have reached some level that has not yet been disclosed, and then keeping its buying power steady, by means of a system of management, such as was formerly advocated by Mr. Keynes. Until he has got this policy firmly established and set the wheels of American business whirling at the true American pace, he regards stabilization of exchange rates as an irrelevant detail, or rather as an inconvenient obstacle to his ambitions.

Between these extremes, continues the review, stands the British Government in an attitude of "complacent inactivity."

Rain Helps Iowa Seeding

DES MOINES—Seeding of winter wheat and fall plowing were benefited by recent rains, Crop Director Reed reported. More than four-fifths of the corn crop is now safe from frost.

New Data Prove World Trade Turned Up in Summer of 1932



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Foreign Affairs

Economists Agree Industrial Production in Most Countries Reached Nadir About Same Time—United States Did Not Lead in Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Economists in all countries are now unanimous that the turn in the business tide came in the middle of 1932. A few of them descried the change last year. Events this year have confirmed what was then merely a tentative conclusion.

The economic intelligence section of the League of Nations has just published a new report which provides the data with which to back the economists' contention. Summaries have just been received. According to this survey, industrial production in most countries reached its lowest point during the summer of 1932, and since then has shown a substantial measure of improvement. The complete tables are being awaited with interest. Meantime, the current issue of Foreign Affairs contains an article on "Indications of World Recovery," which comes to the same conclusion. The article is illustrated with three charts, of which the above is one. Referring to it, Mr. William O. Scroggs, the writer, says:

"The chart shows the recent trend of industrial production in the United States, France and Germany. Many people will probably be surprised to observe that the low point of industrial activity in these and other important countries was not reached in the spring of 1933, when we were having our banking holiday, but in midsummer of 1932. Industrial production reached its nadir in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Sweden, and the United States in July, 1932, and in Germany in August. As the British index is prepared on a quarterly basis, it is not comparable with the monthly indexes of other countries; but it shows that British industrial activity was also at its low point in the summer of 1932. The drop in the United States production curve in the first quarter of 1933 was obviously due to the banking crisis.

"We are still too close to the events noted in these pages to permit us to draw final conclusions, but we may at least say this much:

"1. Economic recovery, as indicated by increasing industrial activity and rising prices, is under way, and apparently on a sound basis, in the leading commercial countries of the world.

"2. This recovery actually began at mid-year 1932.

"3. It has proeeeded in similar fashion in countries adhering to widely divergent commercial and monetary policies.

"4. The United States did not lead in this recovery. In the midsummer of 1932 it reached a lower depth of depression than did Great Britain, France or Germany, and from November, 1932, to April, 1933, its industrial production was declining while theirs was improving. In its rapid industrial upturn during April and May the United States succeeded in catching up with the procession."

The World's Business

Inflation

WALL STREET doesn't think that President Roosevelt will be able to resist the cry for currency inflation. The poll of 100 senators and representatives conducted by Senator Elmer P. Thomas, which showed only 5 per cent against inflation, was one straw in the wind. Another is the attitude of the southern farmers. It seems plain to many financial observers that the question of the moment has changed from "Is inflation coming?" to "What form will inflation take?"

⁂

Libertys

For weeks it has been whispered that the favored way of initiating currency inflation would be for the Administration to pay off Liberty bondholders in freshly printed money. Two issues could be so dealt with. One is the first Liberty 4¼'s, amounting to $535,982,000. The Government became empowered to redeem this issue last year. But it must first give three months' notice of its intention. Since Dec. 15 marks the next date for paying interest on this issue, the so-called "call" date was Sept. 15, or last Friday. But the day passed without any action. Still the issue could be called on some future quarter day. The fourth Liberty 4¼'s, of which $6,268,095,250 are outstanding, are callable next. Notice of the Government's intention to redeem the issue must be given on one of the two interest dates, April 15 or Oct. 15. Financial observers are waiting to see what this Oct. 15 will bring forth. Under the Thomas Amendment the President has the power to issue new Treasury notes up to a maximum of $3,000,000,000. As in the case of the first Libertys, the President need not pay off the fourth Liberty's, as redemption is only permissive, and must not be confused with maturity, which is still some time off. First Liberty 4¼'s mature in 1947; fourth Libertys in 1938.

⁂

Refunding

The Administration might elect to refund its callable wartime obligations instead of paying them off in "greenbacks." This is what the British and French Governments have done. Refunding means to borrow new money in paying off old debts. It is merely an exchange of obligations. But it becomes profitable for a government to make such a "swap" when current money conditions allow it to raise money cheaply. Nowadays money is cheap to the Government, even for long terms. For instance, in August, $500,000,000 was raised in the open market, the loan being for eight years and paying only 3¼ per cent. Yet the Government still has to pay 4¼ per cent on its redeemable Libertys.

⁂

Rate of Interest

The August issue was oversubscribed six times, a fact which was an indication that, in spite of currency uncertainty, in spite of the absence of the gold clause, cheap money and plenty of it was available to the Treasury. It had a peculiar significance for other reasons. First, it was the first fairly long-term issue put out by the Treasury since September, 1931. In that month the Treasury offered $800,000,000 in 24-year bonds at 3 per cent interest. The bonds were subscribed only by a small margin, some of them, it was said, having to be practically forced on the banks. Secretary Mills had "shaved the market" too fine, as they say in the technical jargon, though, coming so soon after Britain had left the gold standard, this factor was also influential in disturbing investment confidence. Anyhow, the Treasury from then on did not test the market any more till this August, cententing itself with raising money for short-terms, that is, in return for its notes and certificates. Banks in search of liquidity preferred this type of paper to any other. In fact, they were so willing to invest in Treasury paper that the average yield on it had dropped to a phenomenal low of 1-10 of 1 per cent in February, this year. This will give come idea of how cheap was the cheap money available to the Government provided that such money was borrowed for periods up to six months.

⁂

No Guaranty

Secondly, the August issue had significance because, as one banker put it, "Its successful flotation will be the best guaranty against currency inflation." It was a success, but it wasn't a guaranty, as the present agitation proves.

⁂

Alternatives

Whether the Government will refund the Libertys or pay them off in greenbacks is now a much-discussed question. It might decide to do nothing. H. B. E.

Atlas Corporation Portfolio Changes

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Atlas Corporation, one of the larger investment trusts, has made substantial changes in its portfolio during the last two months. The company shifted the greater part of its funds to common stocks, increasing the industrial group of equities from 49.8 per cent to 65.4 per cent of the list.

Meanwhile public utility holdings were lightened, and now constitute 14.8 per cent, against 27.7 per cent previously.

States Long-Term Investments Vital To Trade Revival

Banker Says Securities Act Has Dried Up Market for New Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21—Business revival has reached a point where long-term capital investments are necessary to start the wheels of industry, Mr. Frank M. Gordon, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, told the National Association of Securities Commissioners at a meeting here this week. Such capital, he intimated, could not be supplied at present because of the officers' and directors' liability clause inserted in the Federal Securities Act of 1933.

Referring to this piece of legislation, Mr. Gordon said:

"It is argued by some that it is the conditions of the times and not the securities law which have dried up the market for new issues. Doubtless this, to some degree, is true. But it is equally evident to those in intimate contact with prospective issuers that the unusual liabilities of the law constitute hazards which officers and directors of corporations decline to assume.

Liability Factor

"Citing only one provision of the law, viz., that of joint and several liability on the part of individuals, parties to the registration and sale of an issue of securities, largely and even wholly dissociated in so far as joint action is concerned. This alone, I submit, is sufficient to cause one to hesitate, and justifies fear of unwarranted liability.

"Issuers and underwriters are perfectly willing to assume the liabilities incident to their own acts. They must refuse, however, to be responsible for the acts of others. It is unjust to expect any man to assume the sins and liabilities of others.

"I need not go further into the provisions of this law or its current effects on business, which, by all the rules of the game, should now be reviving.

"Every depression we have ever experienced was followed by a demand for long-term credit as capital investments, to start the wheels of industry turning. We have now reached that point in this depression.

Economic Demand Strong

"This economic demand is great and by reason of the piling up of maturities, many of them more than sound, is becoming greater every day. We will not go far on the road to recovery until means for meeting this demand are made available.

"That the Securities Law of 1933 was a major piece of legislation, important to industry, to credit, and to investment banking, is acknowledged by all. That it did not have the deliberate study and thoughtful consideration necessary to major legislation is apparent. Years of study, of research and conscientious effort were expended before the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act. The Glass-Steagall Banking Act was in process of formation and discussion for two years or more. The Securities Law, however, was introduced, enacted and approved within a period of less than two months.

"Since the passage of the Federal Securities Law an intensive study has been made of it from every angle by potential issuers of securities, underwriters and their counsel. It is the consensus of those who have made this study that modifications must be made if sound securities are to be issued and sold to the public."

United Dyewood Six Months' Net $93,585

United Dyewood Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 net of $93,585, after charges, or $2.64 a share on the 35,368 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with a net loss of $105,722 a year before. Above figures include income accounts of foreign subsidiaries at rates of foreign exchange prevailing on June 30 of respective years, but before revaluation of net foreign assets at current rates of exchange.

Balance sheet as of June 30 shows total assets of $21,632,646 compared with $21,565,619 June 30, 1932, and surplus of $2,606,570, compared with $2,609,512. Current assets, including $733,752 cash and certificates of deposit, were $5,142,996 and current liabilities $835,566, compared with cash and certificates of deposit of $384,639, current assets of $4,256,744 and current liabilities of $648,547 June 30, 1932. Inventories totaled $2,600,748, compared with $2,781,555.

New Zealand May Have Central Bank

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 21 (AP)—Legislation providing for the establishment of a central bank for the dominion of New Zealand was forecast in the speech from the throne at today's opening of the new session of Parliament.

The central bank, it was stated, would provide for greater control and coördination of the currency and credit system.

Measures for dealing with New Zealand coinage problems were also promised.

Airway Electric Appliance

TOLEDO, Sept. 21—Airway Electric Appliance Corporation is now operating at a profit and sales are better than at any time since 1930, according to B. C. Milnor Jr., president. The company is now operating under the new 13-month year and during the period from Aug. 13 to Sept. 9 sales increased over those of the month of August last year, he said.

N. Y. Department Store Sales Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Aggregate department store sales in the New York metropolitan area during the first half of September were 6.5 per cent below the total for the corresponding period of 1932, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

France's Plan To Buy American Cotton

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 21

B. COLES NIEDECKER, young American banker and broker, arrived from Europe yesterday with the announcement of a French Government plan to buy $150,000,000 worth of overproduction cotton in the United States.

He said he came as an unofficial representative of France, but that he was confident the plan would go through. The purchase, he said, is intended to relieve France's position of isolation into which she was drawn through debt payment default.

Mr. Niedecker said he was authorized to conduct the necessary negotiations with the United States Farm Board, Secretary of Commerce, and other officials.

By the purchase, explained the broker, France would become a cotton distributor to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

In all, 3,000,000 bales are to be bought, he said, with payments extending over three years.

General Electric Bookings in Nine Months Over 1932

Marked Improvement in the Third Quarter—Profits Show Gain

Maintenance of a steady volume of business since the marked increases in July and August will enable General Electric Company in the third quarter of 1933 to report bookings sufficient to lift the total for the first nine months above orders taken in the like period last year.

For the first six months bookings ran $7,657,210 behind the like period a year ago.

Bookings in the third quarter will show a substantial gain over the third quarter last year, and will also be greater than in the second quarter this year, when they totaled $35,539,858. In the third quarter last year bookings amounted to $25,665,402.

With this quarter's bookings this year around $40,000,000, the nine months' bookings should run about $100,000,000, against $94,374,114 in the like period last year. Third-quarter bookings will be about 60 per cent greater than in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1932.

Sales billed in the third quarter last year were considerably in excess of bookings, amounting to $32,838,986. This year they will not show as wide a gain as bookings and will probably be insufficient to bring sales billed for the first nine months of 1933 up to the 1932 total. For the first six months of the year billings were $61,773,414, compared with $80,210,489 in the like period last year.

Profits as well as bookings and billings should increase for the third quarter over both the preceding quarter and the like quarter of last year. In the second quarter this year net profit was $3,114,795, or 9 cents a share on the common, and in the third quarter last year net was $2,716,967, or 7 cents a common share.

For the first six months of 1933 earnings were $5,953,605, or 16 cents a share, compared with $8,940,701, or 27 cents a share, in the like 1932 period.

Bank of France Loses Gold For The Second Week

PARIS, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Bank of France lost gold for the second successive week after having steadily added to its holdings for 11 weeks, a report showed today.

The statement set forth a decrease of 8,000,000 francs (currently $480,000) in the week ended Sept. 15, and 2,000,000 francs ($120,000) in the previous week.

The bank's gold stock is 82,250,000,000 francs ($4,935,000,000) which is 101 per cent coverage for circulation.

Increase of 10 Cents In the Price of Flour

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21—Flour prices advanced 10 cents Wednesday, although sales continued light and shipping instructions poor. Fancy family patent was quoted at $7.65 to $7.75, family patent at $7.90 to $8 and standard patent $7.35 to $7.45.

Shipments so far this week totaled 64,728 barrels, an increase of 7000 over last week.

Bran prices advanced 50 cents in a strong mill feed market. Mills report good volume of shipping instructions with little in stock available for spot sales.

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NRA Sends Steel Production Cost Over $100,000,000

Burden Must Be Absorbed by Industry Itself—May Arrange Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—The cost of producing steel has risen in excess of $100,000,000 a year as a result of the NRA code of fair competition. This includes coal, ores, iron and steel and other products, the increased costs of which must be absorbed by the steel industry itself.

Originally, it had been estimated that the costs would amount to something like $60,000,000 in the steel industry, but the experience since July 16, when the 15 per cent wage advance went into effect for steel workers, and subsequent events have disclosed that this figure was much too low.

It was stated officially about two months ago that the wage increase for steel workers on the basis of July operations would cost the U. S. Steel Corp. in excess of $2,000,000 a month, or more than $24,000,000 a year. Bethlehem Steel Corp., the second largest unit, estimated that its costs would rise $700,000 a month, or $8,400,000 a year.

The wage charges for others in the industry were expected to rise in proportion to these two leaders. However, these estimates were much too low and in some instances the actual costs have been nearly doubled.

Without an advance in prices for steel products to help offset the increased costs and with a steady decline in new business necessitating steady reductions in operations, the steel industry today is carrying a greater burden than probably any other industry which has come under the NRA code.

In recent weeks it has been shown conclusively that the higher costs have been almost too great for the industry to carry and this fact has now resulted in active consideration of all phases of the situation, with the view of something being done to lighten the burden.

Up to about a week ago there was some opposition whenever discussions of a possible advance in steel prices arose, but those who were against such a move now realize that unless there is a substantial improvement in buying in the very near future, a higher general range of selling quotations will be a necessity.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE
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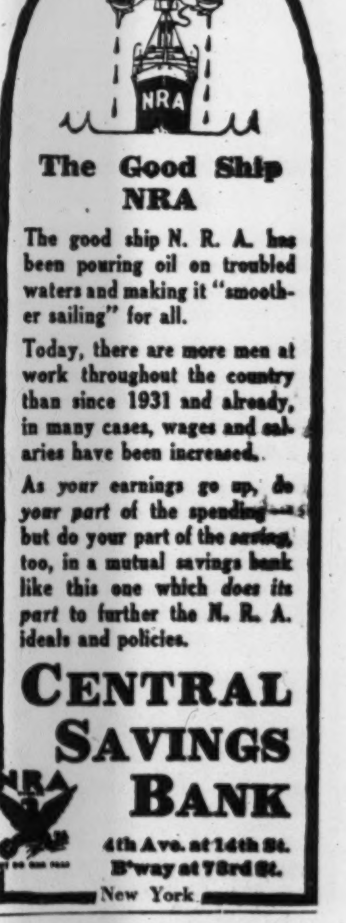

The Good Ship NRA

The good ship N. R. A. has been pouring oil on troubled waters and making it "smoother sailing" for all.

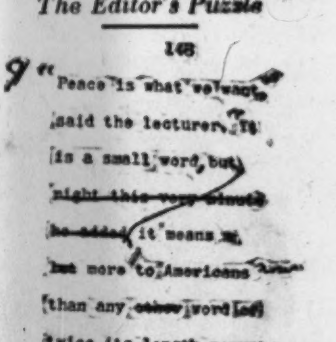
Today, there are more men at work throughout the country than since 1931 and already, in many cases, wages and salaries have been increased.

As *your* earnings go up, do *your part* of the spending—but do your part of the saving, too, in a mutual savings bank like this one which *does its part* to further the N. R. A. ideals and policies.

CENTRAL
SAVINGS
BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
New York

The Editor's Puzzle

148



9 "Peace is what ~~we want~~, said the lecturer. It is a small word, but ~~right this very minute~~ ~~he added~~ it means ~~so~~ ~~but~~ more to Americans than any ~~other~~ word ~~of~~ twice its length ~~no matter how sweet its sound~~. Yes, we only want peace."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features pages)

The Young Folks' Page

Out of Israel

By A. R. PEPPER

Part I

MERAB sat at the entrance to the great tent and watched the sun set. She was sleepy, but her mother, who was busy with her elder sisters preparing the evening meal, had said she might sit there until the stars came out.

She knew every dip and curve of the green valley which constituted her home. On the grassy hills, and in the groves of trees along their summits, the sheep, cattle, goats and horses belonging to her family found food and shelter. She smiled happily to herself, thinking of the dearly loved pony which she would ride on the morrow, and waited for her father's voice, summoning her to his reading from the Book of the Law.

The flame died out of the sky, and a silver light passed over the cedars. But with the long shadows the soldiers of Syria crept into Israel.

Merab woke suddenly to the thunder of hoofs on beaten turf. Above the screams of the women she heard her brothers shouting to the stampeding animals, but before she had fully grasped the meaning of her fear the tent was filled with tumult, and she was carried into the night.

* * *

The sunlight streamed into the great hall, which was open at one end, revealing plantations of olive trees and vineyards of living green. Merab looked in silence, but even in her misery she was conscious of the loveliness all around her, and of the brightness of the tunic which strange hands had put upon her when, at the end of the frightening journey, she had arrived at this wonderful place.

She stood before a dais with some twenty other prisoners, each tied to each by a rope round the waist. Soldiers guarded the man in the great chair. He was an erect and commanding figure in fine, white linen and shining breastplate, his dark hair touched with gray, and his face lined and bronzed with many suns. There was about him a remoteness, an austerity of aspect such as Merab had never known, and when the proceedings began she fixed her eyes on his face.

One by one the prisoners were loosened and brought to the foot of the dais to be questioned by the Governor as to their age, their wealth, the work they could do. They were all strangers to Merab. In some way, it seemed, she had been separated completely from her kinsfolk, and more than once the longing for her home and family brought the choking tears to her parched throat. But she would not cry. She whispered to herself words of comfort, falling unconsciously into the phraseology of her elders. "I am a daughter of Abraham. I will trust in the Lord."

When in her turn she was at last loosed from the rope and led into the sun-filled space, a shade of annoyance passed swiftly over the face of the man on the daïs.

"Do the soldiers of Syria take pride in the capture of children?" he asked contemptuously. "Whence came this maid?"

"My lord, it is not known with certainty," came the reply, "but near to the valley of Ænon in the west. Our companies came upon the tribe by accident as they returned to Damascus, but were surprised by the enemy following after. In the darkness this maid only was taken."

The Governor turned his head and looked down upon Merab. The dark red tunic glowed beneath the glossy curls. He saw the small, trembling hands, although her head was held high, and she looked without fear into his face.

He sat motionless for a moment in thought, and then commanded, "Take her to the Lady Taphath."

In the house of Naaman the apartments of the Lady Taphath were cool, with marble floors and splashing fountains; they were fragrant with the scent of flowers, and soft with colored rugs from the valley of Euphrates. Stringed instruments wove a gossamer web of sound from garden to inner sanctuary, and sandaled feet passed busily from room to room.

Merab wandered about at first as one lost in a place of unendurable enchantment. All her life she had known no other shelter than a tent, and it was many days before she could find her way alone from the apartments of her mistress to the quarters of the slaves.

Three Times Daily

Here she had a little room, curtained off from the others, and in it she gradually made a shrine of remembrance. In a small, stone pot she kept a spray of flowers, and three times daily she came and worshipped the Lord with her face toward Jerusalem, as she had been taught. With the long memory of her nation she could recall passages from the prophets, and the voice of her father telling the old stories.

"'The Lord is my Shepherd . . . He maketh me to lie down in green pastures . . .' (One day I will lie again on the green grass with the sheep.) 'God is our refuge . . . therefore will not we fear.' (There is nothing to fear in this place, for God is here.) 'Our father Joseph was sold as a slave into Egypt, but great good came thereof.' (I will remember that good came.)"

The days passed quickly for Merab, and the edge of longing for her home gradually dulled. She learned to wait, swiftly and noiselessly, on her mistress; to play upon the dulcimer, and to embroider the rich silks. Never having known any but the wild flowers of the steppes, she learned with wondering delight the sweetness of the almond and verbena, the geranium and lilac, in the terraced gardens.

From the Land of Snow Mountains

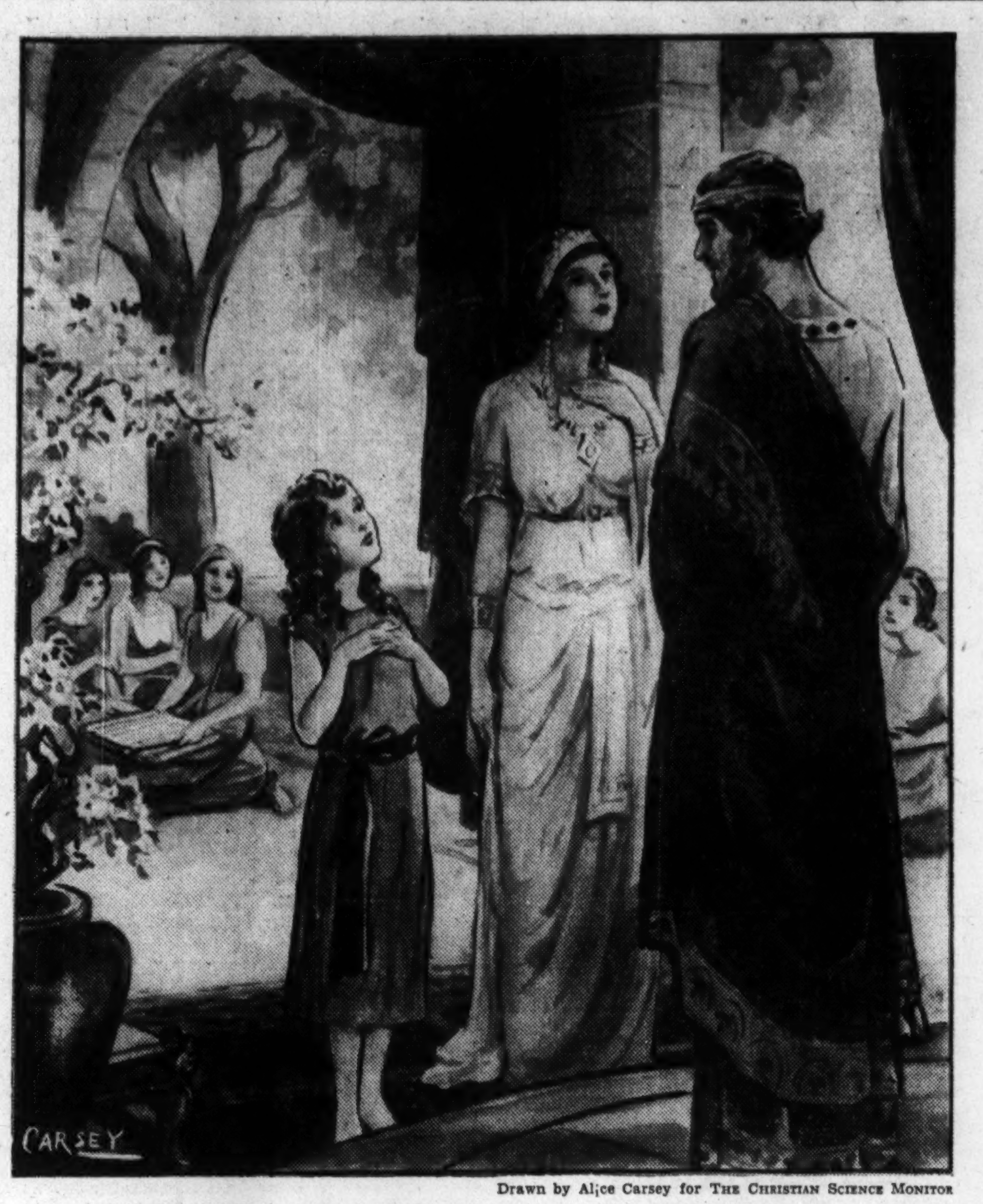
After a while her face regained its roundness, and she would sing as she passed along the mosaic corridors. The Lady Taphath was kind. She sat with her slaves each day, and while Merab sewed she helped her with the language of Syria which she was rapidly learning. She told stories, too, of the land of the snow mountains whence she had come, and sometimes she made them laugh, but her eyes were sad.

One day as they sat thus, the Lord Naaman came to the entrance, and stood looking down upon the group. The Lady Taphath's face suddenly lit up, and she rose quickly from her low chair, but did not approach him. Merab had not seen him since the day in the great hall, but her thoughts had often rested upon him.

Though at first understanding little of the slave girls' chatter, she had gradually realized that their master held a high position; that he was Captain of the Host, and highly favored by the King, because he had led the armies to victory against the barbarians in the north, and brought deliverance to Syria; that his anger was terrible, but his justice never failed. From time to time, however, she had caught an echo of something else, not in the words, which she could not follow, but in the suddenly serious faces and lowered tones of the women.

This puzzled her now as she looked at him. She longed desperately for him to speak to her in her own language, and presently, when his eyes fell upon her, he turned and asked whether she were happy. In her eager joy she found no words but, "Yes, lord." Then he rose quickly and left the apartment, and with his going the light died from the Lady Taphath's face.

[To be continued next Thursday]



Drawn by Alice Carsey for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Longed for Him to Speak to Her in Her Own Language. Presently He Turned and Asked Whether She Were Happy.

New Books for Your Bookshelf

Echo Hill: Edna Turpin. Illustrated. Macmillan. $1.75.

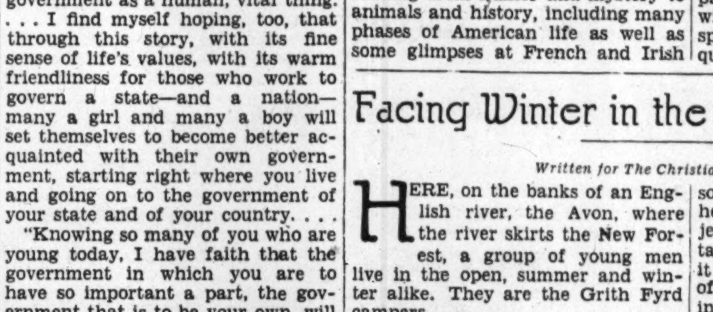
APPLE trees for councils, swimming holes for fun—that was Echo Hill to the five Meades. Then suddenly everything changed: money was needed for so many things, even the ownership of their home was in doubt. The five Meades united in work as willingly as they had in play and soon were raising corn and melons and chickens, joining 4-H garden clubs and keeping pigs. The work toughened them, bringing out more courage and initiative than their play had ever done, but of what use was it if they could not find the will that had made Echo Hill theirs?

Mother Meade knew the value of it all. "If we had had Echo Hill at first, we wouldn't really have had it," she said. "It was not having it, and learning to love it, and working to keep from losing it, that made it really ours."

Edna Turpin has written fun and fine adventure and the most provoking sort of mystery into "Echo Hills" and George Richards has made black and white drawings of Meadean activity. It is a book you will all enjoy, perhaps reading it aloud by a cheery fire these lengthening evenings, for even the youngest member can share with big sister and brother their love and pride in home.

"Anne Alive," by Margaret Doane Fayerweather. McBride. $2.

"One of the most fascinating things I have ever watched and studied and known is our government . . . So when my friend, Mrs. Fayerweather told me of her plan to write a story for girls and boys which would give them a vivid picture of life in Albany among those who direct the government of the great State of New York, I welcomed it . . .



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The Macmillan Co.

The Five Young Meades of "Echo Hill"

"I find myself hoping that many girls and many boys will find in it what I have found—a vivid sense of government as a human, vital thing. . . . I find myself hoping, too, that through this story, with its fine sense of life's values, with its warm friendliness for those who work to govern a state—and a nation—many a girl and many a boy will set themselves to become better acquainted with their own government, starting right where you live and going on to the government of your state and of your country. . . .

"Knowing so many of you who are young today, I have faith that the government in which you are to have so important a part, the government that is to be your own, will be a finer one than any we have yet known," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt says in her foreword to "Anne Alive!" (Robert M. McBride & Co.).

"Child alive!" was what the members of Anne's family would say to the tousel-haired, tomboyish girl just growing into her teens; but when Anne declared her independence, she became to them Anne Alive. This is a spirited tale of a young girl who has lived most of her life in the country with dogs and horses for her companions, and a happy family who always expected her to do right and whom she never disappointed.

Anne's father is associated with the man who becomes governor of the state, and the governor's daughter, Pauline, lonely and pale from a life in every way different from Anne's, soon becomes her friend. It is a great moment for Pauline when she is taken for Anne's sister on their first day at boarding school. The jacket warns us that the book is to tell of "a year in the life of a girl of New York State"; it is a year brimming with activity and a brisk clean sense of development.

Mrs. Fayerweather's style is lively and understanding. The pungent flavor of the country runs through the book like a good wind. When she takes us behind the scenes in Albany and elsewhere, politics are deftly blended with adventure and romance. After reading "Anne Alive!" many of us will feel with Mrs. Roosevelt that the book has started us on an interesting discovery of our own government.

Peter: Katrinka's Brother, by Helen Eggleston Haskell. Dutton. $2.

Katrinka's friends will welcome this third story about her. Though it is called "Peter Katrinka's Brother," it is Katrinka's story, too. Peter is a Pioneer, he belongs to the new Russia—a land where workers shoulder picks or skates in zestful comradeship of toil or sport. It is a new world which stands out in sharp contrast to the old with its traditions and superstitions to which Katrinka belongs.

Peter is fifteen, he is young enough to be without memories, young enough to be part of the experiment. Through him we feel that the Revolution is great and splendid, with him we perhaps find ourselves believing in the ideals and motives of the U. S. S. R.

With the others it is different—a few more years have allowed contrast. The transition is hard for them, harder because they know it must be made. Through their sufferings we feel the cruetly and inhumanity of the new. Perhaps Peter and the Amerikanka, with their love for the old and their belief in the new, will find the middle way.

Helen Eggleston Haskell has given us, we may believe, an authentic picture of the Russia of today, told in fresh and flowing prose. Thedore Nadejen has made apt illustrations.

Blue Ribbon Stories, edited by Mabel L. Robinson. Macmillan.

If you like the stories in magazines, you will have a splendid time with "Blue Ribbon Stories" (The MacMillan Company), edited by Mabel L. Robinson. It is a book for all young folks and their parents, an admirable book for them to read aloud together—especially if some member of the family has an eye on writing. The advanced class in juvenile story writing at Columbia chose these stories from current magazines, and they are by writers well known to the reading public, among them Albert Payson Terhune, Ellis Parker Butler, Cornelia Meigs, Alice Dyar Russell.

The stories offer a wide range of reading from humor and mystery to animals and history, including many phases of American life as well as some glimpses at French and Irish and Scotch. In some cases, a good yarn becomes ordinary for the sake of the happy ending or the moral—but you must not forget that these are, after all, magazine stories! Every one is entertaining and every one holds some useful information.

I am going to tell you my favorites so that when you read the book you will know and decide on yours. One is "Amelie's Crescent Rolls," by Marie Meyer Barringer. It is a story so simply and sweetly told that it leaves a tender picture long after the last page is turned. The other is "Gooky's Granny" by Ralph Henry Barbour. It is a rollicking tale of boarding school boys. What ones will you choose, I wonder?

The Desert Island Adventures Book, edited by John Grove. Macmillan $1.90.

"All the world loves a castaway because all the world would like to be one," John Grove says in his foreword to "The Desert Island Adventure Book"—a collection of 12 adventurous tales of famous castaways told by the castaways themselves. We may not exactly want to be shipwrecked and forced to live by wit and resignation on a desert island until some passing schooner chances to see our signal. But we will thrill to the tale of such high adventure as we sit cozily at home with this book, the color of the sea in its better moods, in our minds.

Three hundred years of sailing are in these tales, and all the navigable world—as the chart shows. The bare and graphic style of the different stories is enlivened by Bernard Westmacott's effective drawings. "The Desert Island Adventure Book" is more than a mere account of ill-starred voyages, it is a passage to grim heroic deeds, the wild beauty of tropic isles, and the splendid fertility of man's unconquerable spirit.

B. Y.

Facing Winter in the Grith Fyrd Camps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE, on the banks of an English river, the Avon, where the river skirts the New Forest, a group of young men live in the open, summer and winter alike. They are the Grith Fyrd campers.

A Grith Fyrd camp is a small community of young men of all classes, heroic pioneers and adventurers, banded together to turn unemployment to the best possible advantage. They do everything for themselves — make roads, dams, bridges, gates; construct little cob dwellings in the old traditional style from clay dug out of the subsoil and mixed with bracken and heather; they weave their own clothes, and make pots on a potter's wheel; their homemade ovens are of clay; their goat sheds are of timber felled from the forest, sugar boxes, and heather.

When they needed a hand cart, they made one out of bits and pieces they collected; furniture was required, and a former bank clerk soon produced stools and chairs, and even a wooden floor. To add to the interior decorations, a boy from the East End of London, having discovered that soft clay was a valuable medium, turned out beautifully modeled heads from what was left over after making the clay ovens.

During the past months the activities of the first camp have grown apace. The members have produced one-act plays and performed them in the near-by villages; they have formed tramping groups which have covered 500-mile stretches into Derbyshire and Lincolnshire and back in order to get into helpful contact with unemployed in the towns, and also to enlarge their own horizons.

They have been used by the Land Utilization Survey to go about the country and clear up doubtful points in connection with the detailed maps of the land of Great Britain which are now bearing completion. They have formed listening groups to follow the Workers' Educational Association wireless courses, and have held open discussions on the subjects covered. They have been detailed to run social service clubs, and it is hoped that soon the machinery of the camp may be used as a training center by a committee which has none of its own.

And now winter is approaching and winter in camp is a serious problem.

"We need a large, dry building in which the men can spin and weave and cobble and carpenter," the secretary explained, "a room where they can be warm. It is not easy to keep optimistic if you are wet and cold. The Personal Service League have generously given us boots, and supplied us with weaving wool for underclothes, but what we need most, at the moment, are timber and fittings for a building."

D. A. L.

The Welsh League of Youth Sees the World

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Members of the Welsh League of Youth, not content with broadcasting peace messages round the world, have just been for a cruise to see some of the world for themselves.

Nearly all the 500 passengers on board the Orunda, which sailed from Liverpool to the Norwegian fjords, were Welsh children; the captain and all the members of the crew were Welsh; everyone spoke Welsh; a tenth of the passengers wore the national Welsh costumes, some of which were hundreds of years old. Eisteddfords were held nearly every day, one lasting from 9 in the evening to 3 the next morning, and the Red Dragon flew from the mast. In fact, the only thing the boat lacked to make it completely Welsh was a "leek"!

Regarding the event as historical, the chart of the cruise has been accepted by the National Museum of Wales.

Voyaging With the Chief Scout On Board the Calgaric

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE Chief Scout and Chief Guide have just returned to England after a cruise of about 3600 miles on their "floating camp" the White Star liner, Calgaric. There were 655 passengers on board, all of whom were either officers of Boy Scout and Girl Guide associations, or in some way connected with the movement.

How they enjoyed themselves, and what heaps of fun they had! All on board were formed into patrols, just as Scouts and Guides are, and there were many patrol games and competitions. These were arranged during the voyages from one port to another, almost every minute on shore being occupied with rallies, displays, entertainments, or tours to places of national interest.

Those taking part in the voyage were, for the time, so many children, the youngest of all being the Chief Scout himself, who contributed to the camp-fire concerts held on the promenade decks, and delighted the passengers with his humorous recitations and clever character sketches.

The games included a treasure hunt—the prize, after an exciting search over the upper decks, being found at the bottom of the swimming pool. Obstacle races were extremely popular, the competitors, among other feats, having to thread needles while the liner was rolling in a very heavy swell; drop tiny peas onto small saucers, eat dry biscuits, and finally whistle tunes that the judges could recognize.

A Treasure Hunt

It was wonderful to see how the cruise of the "floating camp" caught the imagination of the public in all the eight countries embraced in the voyage. At every port the Scouts and Guides of various nations were joined by thousands of citizens, and there were remarkable demonstrations of welcome for Lord and Lady Baden-Powell and their party. Everywhere the utmost friendliness was displayed, and one very evident result of the voyage was the development of international friendships.

As soon as the passengers disembarked, cosmopolitan parties were formed, and before many minutes had passed, groups of British were seen walking arm-in-arm with foreigners, singing appropriate choruses and exchanging greetings first in one language and then in another.

Welcomed by Two Queens

The cruise was supported by the government and municipal authorities of each country visited, and receptions in honor of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell and their party were arranged by Their Excellencies the Presidents of the five Baltic States visited during the voyage. While staying at Rotterdam, the British party was entertained by the Dutch in the Queen's private park at Wassenaar. When in Oslo, the Chief Scout and Chief Guide were received by the Queen of Norway, and Her Majesty attended a camp-fire concert given by the Norwegian Scouts and Guides, some of the British party contributing to the program.

The visit to the port of Memel coincided with a national Lithuanian camp on the shore of Palanga, at which His Excellency, the President of Lithuania, and Lord and Lady Baden-Powell were the guests, their appearance being the signal for a tumultuous ovation. After a march-past of the Lithuanians and British, the visitors were entertained at an open-air luncheon at the national camp. In honor of the occasion, an important new road in Palanga was named "Baden-Powell."

The program at Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, included a procession of torch bearers from the city castle through the main streets to the Stadium, where the Estonians presented a program of national songs and dances, after which the British entered the arena and formed a "chain" with the Estonians.

A particularly happy incident occurred when the Calgaric passed the Doric, with hundreds of British school children on board, and greetings were exchanged between the two vessels.

Before reaching Liverpool a farewell assembly was held at which the Chief Scout gave an address. Referring to the extreme kindness, friendliness and hospitality which had been extended to them in every land they had visited, Lord Baden-Powell urged all on board to tell their relations and friends how people of the various countries were holding out the right hand of friendship.

"Let us all return to our work," he concluded, "encouraged by the knowledge that we have been helping to establish this great ideal of permanent international peace."

Turn Your "Snaps" Into Jig-Saw Puzzles

Have you ever thought of making your own jig-saw puzzles from photographs you have taken?

If you have a camera, you are sure to have brought back delightful snapshots of your holidays which are far too full of happy memories to be hidden away immediately in an album. Why not join the jig-saw band by having the negatives enlarged?

Before the print is fixed onto the wood, you can color it, if it has a matt surface. Then comes the fun of drawing the shapes and cutting them out with a fret saw. Lastly, while fitting the pieces into place, you and your friends will live through those happy hours on the river again; will laugh over the picnic that the cow interrupted; will enjoy afresh the fun in the surf, or the rambles through the lanes.

Close-up portraits you have taken make splendid jig-saw puzzles too, and it is fun to give the broken pieces to your friends and see which of them will be the first to guess whose portrait it is.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Frances D. (12), Terra Bella, California.—Interested in dancing, music, art and the theater.

Jeanne B. (13), Allston, Massachusetts—Interested in stamp collecting, reading and swimming. Has traveled in Europe and Asia.

Marion G. (14), Dorchester, Massachusetts—Has studied French for three years and would like to hear from a French girl who is learning English.

Mary Ellen K. (15), Minneapolis, Minnesota—Interested in music, literature, languages and sports. Would like to correspond with a German girl her own age.

Anne Jeanne H. (16), Elgin, Illinois—Interested in art and literature. From abroad.

From Boys

Rex N. (19), Grand Island, Nebraska—From those who are interested in the theater as a profession. Interested in sports, literature, writing, and acting.

Lyle B. (14), Kenosha, Wisconsin.—Interested in nature study.

Over 20

Lillian H., Chicago, Illinois.—From abroad. Interested in art, literature, photography, swimming and hiking. Also interested in the hobbies of others.

Mary Louise H., Oakland, California.—Especially from Greece. Interested in exchanging cooking recipes, particularly foreign ones.

Charles W. D., Muden, Natal, South Africa.—From anywhere. Employed on a citrus estate.

Hugo B., Gera, Germany.—From anywhere, but especially the United States.

John C., Rochester, New York.—Would like to receive picture post cards from all who may be interested in geographical comparisons. Willing to distribute a large collection of American and British commemoration stamps to his correspondents.

The Mail Bag

Eureka, California

Dear Craftsmaster:

I would like to ask a question about the loom which was illustrated in the Craft Shop several months ago. I have always wanted a loom. When a student at Pratt Institute many years ago I had a short time for practice, since then only a desire. Now I am taking evening shop work and have drawn the plans for the loom so that I can teach my three-year-old daughter the first simple forms of weaving.

The question is, can I make a second reed with more holes, so that I can warp up the loom and weave more pattern. I have planned the little slats ⅜ of an inch wide, ⅛ of an inch apart, of maple stock. Should you have reference material on warping for pattern I would appreciate the titles of the books or articles and will try to find them here. Very little work of that kind is attempted here and I am often really hungry for the opportunity to work with materials, as I always loved to do.

Thank you for your articles and help.

Mrs. M. B. G.

Wollaston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. G——:

I don't think you can make the second reed as you suggested in your letter. To get a reed containing more holes, you would have to make a wider loom—which, of course, is possible. This loom is only suitable for making simple things of one or two colors. To turn out patterns you will have to have a more professional loom with foot-treadles. With these you can turn out goods suitable for suitings and so on.

I would suggest your writing to the J. L. Hammet Company of 10 Beacon Street, Boston, for their catalogue of books and materials. They publish one and in it are listed several handbooks on looms and weaving. This will give you the titles and possibly you can get them in your locality; or if not, you can order them of the company I mentioned.

It is possible to make these big looms, but the one printed in the Monitor is the largest one I have tried. I know in the mountain districts of the South the natives make their own looms. They are crude, no doubt, but these mountain people turn out some wonderful weaving with them.

I am glad you like my articles and I hope you'll find more interesting things during the coming season.

A. I. S.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

I have read many letters in the Mail Bag and enjoyed them. I have a brother and a sister. We all like the Monitor, and especially Snubs. I am 13 years old and would like to hear from girls all over the United States and other countries.

We have a dog that we have had a long time. He is practically part of the family. His name is Togo.

We have a Glee Club at our school which I attend. Our Glee Club teacher would like to know what other schools' Glee Club emblems are, so if any Mail-Baggers have a Glee Club at their school I would like to know about it.

Waiting to hear from Mail-Baggers,

Dorothy R.

New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Editor:

Although I have been interested in the Monitor since I was able to talk, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag.

New Orleans is sometimes called "America's most interesting city." We have an old section called the "Vieux Carre" settled by the French and Spanish. Many of the old buildings still standing are way over a hundred years old and are noted for their beautiful courtyards and wrought iron balconies.

I am interested in stamp collecting and should like to exchange stamps with boys of foreign countries. I am 11 years old and have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for nine years.

Hope to hear from many Mail Baggers from foreign countries. I promise to answer every letter.

Leonard M. K.

Bournemouth, England

Dear Editor:

I am going to tell you about the fourteenth display of the Tidworth Tattoo which I attended this year.

Tidworth is a military village camp situated in most delightful southern English scenery, on the beautiful, rolling downs of Salisbury Plain, near the borders of Hampshire and Wiltshire, and not far from the Anzac lines.

The Arena is comparatively small, but it provides a smooth parkland, which runs into a gradual rise from the grand stand, which faces south. On the breast of the rise stand two or three fine elms and beeches, behind which, and more to the left, run the sweeping downs of Salisbury Plain. The grand stand holds about 18,000 people, and the records of attendance were broken this year.

The Tattoo commences with the performances of the massed bands of the Guards marching all the while and finishing up before the grand stand playing the popular tune: "There's Something About a Soldier" and other good tunes, with a rhythmic swing.

Next come a few amusing sketches and more band-playing, in which there are 17 bands and 1000 musicians in full dress, followed by trick riding on motorcycles, on which many marvelous feats are performed, concluding with a motorcycle carrying seven men all in different positions. The next item is more trick-riding, but this time on horseback.

After this Guards of the year 1895 march out accompanied by a band and give an interesting display of exercises to the time of the drums. Next is the changing and trooping of the colors with military ceremony, ending in the bearer carrying the new colors halfway down the line; then the march-past.

We now come to an amusing historical item, drawn from English history — an adventure connected with a stage coach and Dick Turpin.

Other performances follow and then comes the crowning point of this great pageant. The microphone is heard announcing the evening hymn: "The day thou gavest, Lord, has ended." The slow and stately rhythm of the first verse floats across the arena. Underneath the huge elms and beeches and far behind the band, is a church. A cross is seen hanging in the sky, behind the outline of the elms and, over by the church, the strains of the second verse can be softly heard. The spectators sing the third verse and then the church and cross fade away. To hear the spectators singing accompanied by the band was most telling and inspiring.

At last we come to the Grand Finale, with its assembly of 2500 performers. It is grand, I can tell you! A more beautiful scene for a setting could never be imagined. The massed bands, the line of cavalry and infantry, form a sight baffling description. A trumpet sounds the "Last Post" and the "Lights Out" Then comes the finish with "God Save the King.".

Graham J.

Here's why Monitor readers drink this delicious milk drink

EVERY DAY

MONITOR readers have shown clearly their approval of Cocomalt—the delicious chocolate flavor milk-drink. Hundreds of regular readers of this paper have written in to say how much they—and their whole families—enjoy Cocomalt. For example, Mrs. Muriel Irish of Lexington, Mass., writes in part:

"The members of our family have the misfortune of disliking milk as a beverage. Upon seeing the Cocomalt advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor we decided to try it. Every one of us are now consuming more milk and are getting extra nourishment which is much needed for those underweight."

You, too, will find Cocomalt an excellent milk-drink for the whole family—acceptable to your highest standards. For Cocomalt is rich and wholesome, a scientific concentrate of food elements valuable to every child's development. Made as directed, it almost doubles the food-energy value of a glass of milk.

Special Trial Offer

Cocomalt comes in powder form, easy to mix with milk hot or cold. It is sold at grocery stores in ½-lb., 1-lb. and 5-lb. family size. For special trial can, mail coupon and 10c (to cover cost of packing and mailing) to R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Cocomalt A Delicious Food Drink Chocolate Flavor

NRA

R. B. DAVIS CO.,
Dept. Aq-9, Hoboken, N. J.

Send me a trial can of Cocomalt. I am enclosing 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing.

Name..
Address..
City.......................... State..........

Cocomalt is a scientific food concentrate of sucrose, skim milk, selected cocoa, barley malt extract, flavoring and added Sunshine Vitamin D.

For Mounting
Snapshots, Clippings, Cards, Stamps, Etc.
ACTUAL SIZE
Engel Pocket Art Corners
At your dealer or send 10c for pkg. of 100 and Free Samples. ENGEL ART CORNERS CO. Dept. C-8. 4711 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

New York Relief Needs for Month Set at $15,000,000

Urgency of Prompt Action Put Before Citizens by Neighborhood Houses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—A monthly grant of $15,000,000 is necessary to provide "decent care" for persons here who need relief, according to the emergency committee on unemployment of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York City.

In a public demand that the city appropriate funds to "assure the substitution of adequate cash relief for the present haphazard and uneconomic method now in practice," the committee, which is headed by Dr. John L. Elliott, asserts that unless adequate aid is provided, the city will face "possibilities even more costly in money, suffering and disorder."

"We believe that many New Yorkers do not realize that on Sept. 22 the weekly distribution of 35,000 food boxes comes to an end and that on Sept. 25, the Gibson Work Bureau discharges 4000 people from the pay roll," the statement said. "Moreover it is the present practice of the Home Relief Bureau to economize by omitting food for two-week periods for many families on its lists.

"The home relief funds are so inadequate that allowances are stopped when as little as $2 or $3 is earned by some member of the family. No rent is paid until the family has been evicted and the furniture put in the street.

"In view of this inhuman situation, the settlements, in daily contact with the suffering of their unemployed neighbors, insist that adequate appropriations be made by the city to assure the substitution of adequate cash relief for the present haphazard and uneconomic method now in practice. A monthly grant of $15,000,000 is necessary for decent care of those needing relief. This would mean a monthly appropriation of $7,500,000 by the city."

The reference to the amount required from the city takes into account that an appropriation equal to that made by the city would be provided through state and federal sources.

Bulgaria to Avoid Policy of Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

cate good relations with the Serbs also are gaining ground. Many people here are tending to relinquish their "maximalist" policy, to become reconciled with present boundaries and to make peace with Bulgaria's neighbors. Such circles are beginning to look upon France, with England and Russia, as Bulgaria's best advocate and protector France is being rediscovered as a champion of democracy.

It is, of course, premature to think that this sudden, partial and superficial change of attitude means a turn in Bulgaria's foreign policy. King Boris, one may be sure, is not signing new pacts or concluding new agreements of a fundamental nature. He is merely studying the situation and making friends for Bulgaria. And that, just now, is much more useful to Bulgaria than pacts.

These things do not mean a new alignment nor joining a new international bloc. They mean more cordiality toward all foreign states, more openness of mind, and a greater readiness to take advantage of all favorable international developments.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister hopes to keep Bulgaria in the middle of the road. He follows this policy in both internal and international affairs.

"I am a reconciler," he said. "I preside over a coalition. My task is to keep various parties working together and to prevent them from fighting one another." Mr. Moushanoff is against extremes from the Right and from the Left, against dictatorship and unrestrained violence. He believes the nation must avoid radical experiments and patiently plod along with small reforms and useful compromises. Where necessary he uses the police, but prefers moral suasion.

Moderation all along the line is Mr. Moushanoff's motto No Communism, no Fascism, no Hitlerism, no alliance with Russia, Italy, or France. But a mild application in Bulgaria of whatsoever is good in Fascism, Communism, and Democracy, and friendly relations with Germany, Italy, and France. And perhaps eventually with Russia. That is the goal for which Bulgaria's genial and tireless Premier is working.

Byrd Expedition Stamp Approved by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt today approved the design for a stamp commemorating the second expedition of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, retired, to the antarctic, to start next week.

Postmaster-General Farley showed the design to the President. The stamp has on it a globe of the world with lines showing the various flights of Byrd across the ocean and to the north and south poles. It is marked "Byrd antarctic expedition II."

4-H Club Girl Nets $10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 19—A net profit of $10,000 was realized by Teresa Grassi of Pine Plains, N. Y., member of the Dutchess County 4-H Baby Beef Club whose grand champion steer was sold at Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday for the world's record price of $11.15 a pound.

Teresa, who is 11 years old, joined the club this year and purchased her steer for $50 from Mr. Oakleigh Thorne's Briarcliff Farms at Pine Plains. She took care of the animal herself.

Suspects in O'Connell Kidnaping Lined Up For Identification

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Detectives scrutinized in police lineup today the five men and two women who were rounded up in connection with the kidnaping of Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr., of Albany, N. Y.

Deputy Inspector James F. McGoey who questioned the prisoners, failed to mention the kidnaping and Mr. O'Connell was not present. He had said yesterday that two of the men resembled his abductors.

In connection with other crimes the prisoners were charged with assault, robbery and homicide. Inspector John J. Sullivan said that one of the men, Leonard Scarnici, 27, admitted participataion in the holdup of a bank at Rensselaer, N. Y., in which two policemen were shot, one fatally.

Among other crimes imputed to members of the group was the holdup of the Bank of Manhattan Company in New York last Sept. 15. The charges were denied in the lineup.

At the same time police were informed that the district attorney of Woodbridge, Conn., and state troopers, were on their way to claim Scarnici on a charge of murder in connection with the slaying of John Albino, filling station proprietor, and his son, Louis, on July 26, 1932.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Treasure Island," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 NBC, "Concert Footlights."
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 Malkin Conservatory program.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days, sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, "Hands Across the Border."
10:30 Platinum Serenaders.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra.
5:30 National Society of Puritan Descendants program.
5:45 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; soloist.
6:45 "The Magic Lantern" sketch.
7:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
7:15 After Dinner Revue: vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Cab Calloway; Joe Penner; Yosie Fujiwara; Edith Barrett.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—"Strange Adventures in Strange Lands."
5:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Jack Armstrong," sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 CBS, Football Reporter, with Eddie Dooley.
6:45 "The Merry-Go-Round."
7:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
7:15 Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Mills Brothers, quartet.
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Windy City Revue.
9:00 CBS, Vera Van; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Guild: "The Pied Piper of Hamelin."
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 CBS, Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 "Football—The Coach," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores.
6:15 CBS, "Rangers," sketch.
6:30 Organ recital.
6:45 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
7:45 New England Council presents "This Week in Business," Robert Huse.
8:00 Recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra of Symphony No. 3 in F minor (Brahms).
8:30 Studio concert recital.
9:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gladys Rice; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar duo.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Dance feature.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 "Gypsy Fiddles."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:15 The Plectrum Players.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; studio.
1:25 p. m.—NBC programs
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:00 noon—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Players; organ.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Japanese Move to Restore Army Strength of 1925

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP)—The military authorities decided today to seek approval for the reëstablishment of four army divisions which were eliminated in 1925. This would make a total of 21 divisions in the Japanese army.

The increased strength is required, it is contended, to meet commitments arising from Japan's treaty with Manchoukuo, as well as for other purposes. The necessary appropriations will not be requested until 1935 unless unexpected developments occur

British Author Gets Harvard Position

Mr. Lawrence Binyon, well-known British scholar and author, has been appointed seventh incumbent of the Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard University this year to succeed the American poet, Mr. T. S. Eliot, according to an announcement at University Hall today.

Mr. Binyon is deputy keeper of the British Museum, and the author of a number of volumes of plays and verses together with works dealing with Oriental art. During the winter he will give a series of six public lectures in addition to conferences with students in the university.

Prof. Wilhelm Köhler, director of the Weimar state art collection returns to Harvard this year for a second term as Kuno Francke professor of German art and culture.

Exchange professor from France for the first half-year will be M. Georges Valirons, member of the faculty of sciences at the Sorbonne, and one of the most distinguished of the younger French mathematicians. Harvard is represented in the exchange, by Prof. E. K. Rand, Pope professor of Latin who will lecture in France during the first half-year.

Boston Art Notes

Batiks

It is a little difficult to grow accustomed to the Society for Arts and Crafts in its new location. Its shop used to be a landmark of Park Street, and one invariably "dropped in" to see the new exhibits while gallery-trotting on Beacon Hill. Now we turn to Newbury Street, number 32, and enter a roomy gallery, magnificently installed with handicraft by the best New England craftsmen. Glass, jewelry, silverware, embroideries, weaves, woodcraft, metal work and pottery are displayed so that they are seen to advantage and not cluttered, shop fashion. On a small balcony may be seen a special exhibition for this fortnight, batiks made by Mrs. Lura Ward Fuller.

Within memory, these are the finest dyed textiles we have seen at the society. Both in complex design and in delicate handiwork they surpass anything undertaken by other batik makers.

Mrs. Fuller develops here designs in terms of the silken fabric and the streaked dye application. She does not merely transmit to the fabric a picture that might as well have been put on canvas or wrought in pyrography. Few batik makers have that perceptive approach to this specialized medium. As a result, we have had to look at some pretty monotonous work. Happily the day of the wayward, splotchy, wax-dyed batik is past. There was a time when that hasty, meaningless workmanship had a certain artistic cachet.

Mrs. Fuller first prepares her design from nature. Gradually she modifies it, reducing it to fanciful device so that only a hint of the original realistic pattern remains. We have a feeling of floral splendor, of abundant device, of movement and rhythm, without being burdened with the desire to recognize the subject. The colors, too, add to the vitality of the design. D. A.

General Classified

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc. 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

TOLEDO, O. A home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study 3128 Collingwood Ave. MRS L. MEYRICK Je-5983

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic, silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOEHLA, Dept. S-24, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Sell exquisite assortment, 21 folders; you buy outright; samples on approval; other easy money makers; experience unnecessary. SCHWER, 921C, Westfield, Mass. NRA.

SELL beautifully boxed Christmas Cards and Personal Engraved; also Calendar of Truth; no money invested; commission basis. Write C. N. ARNO, Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-37, Watertown, New York.

SALESMEN WANTED

AN organization offering a complete line of rubber goods used in the automobile trimming trade desires commission men now soliciting the Automotive Trimming and Accessory jobber; write for available territory and detailed proposition. Box G-180, 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit.

OFFICE APPLIANCE SALESMAN—Clean, dignified, tested, proven proposition; definite savings; increases office efficiency; commission selling plan; price range $10 to $1000; over 1000 nationally known users; territory open in several cities. Address THE SORTER GRAF CO., 4044 W. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANT connection as resident representative on Pacific Coast for eastern manufacturer; commission basis; responsible; wide experience in merchandising, wholesaling and distributing. Address S. H. L., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BOOK MARKERS

PROSE WORKS or TEXT BOOKS, all sizes, thumb notched; no weekly changes; permanent; TEXT BOOK indexed mailed on 3 days' free trial. RAPID PAGE FINDER, 7744 Dale, St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time; attractive, light suite; reasonable; 20th floor, Paramount Bldg (2011) 43rd and Broadway. Lackawanna 4-4413.

FOR SALE OR RENT

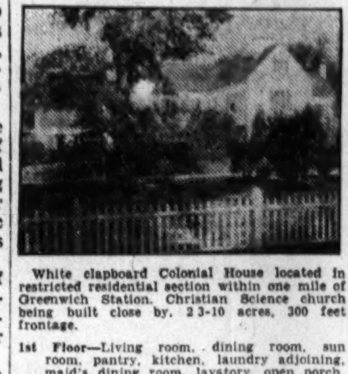
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—$10,000 or rent $85, 9-room house, 3d floor easily converted for renting; double garage; 3 minutes trains and buses. Montclair 2-5836.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified Advertising

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Price Right for Quick Sale



White clapboard Colonial House located in restricted residential section within one mile of Greenwich Station. Christian Science church being built close by. 2 3-10 acres, 300 feet frontage.

1st Floor—Living room, dining room, sun room, pantry, kitchen, laundry adjoining, maid's dining room, lavatory, open porch.
2nd Floor—4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, heated sleeping porch.
3rd Floor—4 maid's rooms, 1 bath, finished store room, cedar closet.
Garage—2 cars, 3 rooms and bath, tool house.

MRS. AUSTIN D. BRIXEY, 36 Park Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut. Tel. Greenwich 510.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON STREET, BOSTON

924 Beacon St., at new subway entrance, second floor, large living room, open fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration; quiet building; $40. Tel. Long. 2288.

NEW YORK CITY
687 LEXINGTON AVENUE—57TH STREET
"THE DOVER"

A quiet, dignified apartment hotel in a socially correct and convenient location, catering to those who desire complete but unobtrusive service. Walking distance to Third Church, Carnegie Hall, Central Park better shops, and midtown business district.

1-2 or MORE ROOMS
Furnished with new, well-chosen pieces.
Unfurnished if desired
SERVING PANTRIES
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
FULL HOTEL SERVICE
By the month or on yearly lease
AT MODERATE RENTALS
Resident Manager Plaza 3-7692

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 265 Pearl Street—Upper 5-room flat; reasonable. Telephone Culver 4192-W.

TWO-FAMILY house, 6 rooms and sun parlor, all improvements, with or without garage; attractive neighborhood. 123 West 197th St., Bronx, N. Y. C. Tel. Kingsbridge 6-2933.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Business girl will share 3-room apartment near transit or sublet reasonably and share hotel apartment in Manhattan with girl. Mansfield 6-2040 (evenings).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Upper floor 2-family, 4 or 5 rooms, heated; excellent location; Newkirk-Brighton express; sun room, garage. 632 E. 18th St. Mansfield 6-5995.

NEW YORK CITY 140 East 46th Street

THE GILFORD

Time concessions and reduced rentals on desirable 1 and 2-room apartments in building maintaining highest standards in service; full housekeeping; 24-hour switchboard service; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Taylor, Wickersham 2-9300

N. Y. C., 270 Seaman Ave. (West 218th) New elevator, hall service, electric refrigeration, dining alcove, large, light rooms; overlooking Hudson River, Harlem River, Baker Field; 3-4-5 rooms; reasonable rent; both subways.

HOUSES TO LET

COUNTRY COTTAGE—Six months, bath, electricity; boating, fishing; winter months $25; year's lease $30 per month. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I. Tel. Wantagh 778-W.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 271 Selye Terrace—6-room semi-detached. Telephone Culver 4192-W.

TO LET

HARTFORD, CONN.—4 rooms, third floor, all modern, screened porch, front and back entrance; adults only; very reasonable. 444 Edgewood St. Phone 5-0295.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., 2 Helena Ave.—For fall and winter, comfortable, light rooms with or without bath; large living rooms, billiard room; convenient transportation; excellent home table; rates moderate. MRS. ROBINS, Lar. 3747.

N. Y. C., 5 West 124th St.—Quiet, homelike atmosphere for refined folks; all improvements; inspection invited. Tel. Harlem 7-2019.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 82 Perry St.—Comfortable, quiet room, continuous hot water, small family. Long. 6456.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful room, detached house, private home; 20 minutes N. Y. (express station); rent $5. 109 East 15th. Buckminster 2-8519.

GREENSBURG, PA.—Pleasant room in private home; meals optional; near trains and high school. 213 N. Maple Avenue.

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y., 8278 116th St. (16 minutes from N. Y. C.)—Large front room, 4 windows, nicely furnished; garage optional; reasonable. Richmond Hill 2-1023. Harrison.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Large furnished room; private family; near church; oil heat; garage if desired. Newton North 1603-M.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 163 Waterman St.—Large furnished or unfurnished front room, second floor, nice porch; meals optional; rates reasonable. Telephone Plantation 7515.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 107-41 104th St.—Large, sunny room; also small room; 2 in family; convenient reasonable. Rich. Hill 2-1617.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 8536 120th St.—Pleasant, sunny room for a woman; private home; convenient to all transit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 470 Alexander St.—Well-furnished pleasant rooms, garage; 10 minutes' walk from down town; with or without board. Stone 3280.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS couple require unfurnished large living room, fireplace, 2 other rooms in private home where schoolgirl will have loving care during parents' absence; Christian Scientists preferred. Box R-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

COMFORTABLE, loving home in beautiful Shenandoah Valley offered to a few elderly gentlewomen; rates $2.50 daily, $15 weekly, $50 monthly; write for particulars. MRS. LORENE MACFARLANE, Harmony Hall, Harrisonburg, Va.

CROWN POINT, N. Y., on Lake Champlain. You can enjoy the autumn beauty of the Adirondacks in a quiet, restful home. MRS. E. R. WHITFORD.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140. Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills overlooking mountains; year round; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

REST HOMES

NORTHPORT, L. I., N. Y., Cedarrest Home, 44 Grove St.—Ideal for rest and study; sunny rooms, delicious food. Northport 422.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME and loving care for a few children; exceptional educational advantages; near The Mother Church. R-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

THE LEWSONIA WELCOMES CHILDREN, school age; individual care; close proximity N. Y. C., 6-11 160 St., Beechhurst, L. I. Independence 3-7563

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Make money with our superb folders; 21 original creations $1.00; sample on approval; superior Mother-of-Pearl engravings; personal greetings; 60c economy box; member NRA. SUNSHINE ART STUDIOS, Dept C, 830 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENCIES WANTED

LIVERPOOL, ENG.—WM. J. DAVIES & CO., 14 Water St., undertake buying merchandise, excepting textiles, on commission; careful execution orders; enquiries solicited; estab. 1919.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LANDSCAPE GARDENER, capable, with individuality in developing plots; part, possibly full, time. Write #13, H, 404 E. 59th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Cheerful young girl, evenings only, sleep in; Christian Scientist preferred; N. Y. C. resident only; references exchanged; give age and telephone. Write Box M-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

White's Quaint Shop
offers
Superior Christmas Greetings

Envelopes with design matching cards. Excellent commission. To see this distinctive line of cards and gifty wrappings call Room 523 at 11 Beacon Street, Boston ALBERT PIKE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEMIST—Analytical and organic research; 8 years' experience; A.B. degree Dartmouth, M.S. (M. I. T.); married; location immaterial. W. F. RICE, 3515 34th St., Astoria, N. Y.

SALES EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN
Broad national experience and seeking new connection; successful record sales, advertising, dealer-organization collections, correspondence; 20 years concern dealing with motion-picture exhibitors; also musical instrument dealers, mercantile houses banks, etc.; willing to go anywhere. Write Box M-28 Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, EXCELLENT COOK, economical manager desires care of small family; capable assuming entire charge. Write Box W-32, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

WELL-EDUCATED secretary stenographer with commercial transportation and advertising experience desires position. Independence 3-0319. Write Box T-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG woman, very capable with care and training of children; also pleasing companion and traveler; Christian Scientist preferred; references. MRS. N. O. S., Y. W. C. A., Golden Hill St., Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG woman wishes position as housekeeper in small, refined family where conscientious service is appreciated; capable cook; cheerful. 118 Leonard Ave., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

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A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

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EUNICE WRIGHT BRANDT, Mus. B.
Yale University
Pupil of Stojowski
Soloist and Teacher of Piano
1175 Farmington Ave. Tel. 4-6412

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quality, service, any garment 75c; clothes, rugs. LE PARISIAN CLEANERS, 306 86th Street. Cloverdale 6-1495.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

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HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St. Brookline Mass. Phone Lon. 7264

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York 6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I. N. Y. Tel Juniper 5-7781

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CONCERT Piano Tuning-Repairs; 1933 rates; years with Ampico, Knabe, Mason & Hamlin; tuner for Westchester County Center; service in N. Y. C., Westchester and Conn. DANIEL ANNICELL, Tel. New Rochelle 5181.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

SOLOISTS

TENOR SOLOIST seeks position in Christian Science church in New York City or vicinity; experienced; excellent references. X57 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

The summer note is always a rather informal one, but nevertheless the note of smartness dares not vary. Selections made at THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP are always in good taste.

985 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

JACK F. STUART
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Special attention given to repairing
9 GILBERT ST. Phone 3-4853

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring
Are Usually Planted in the Fall!
SALE of BULBS
Is Now in Progress
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
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GREENWICH

DIX-MAKE Uniforms
for Nurses and Maids at
C. H. MILLER
Tel. 143 72-74 Greenwich Avenue
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Are You Properly Covered by
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Let Me Check Your Rate
A. EVERETT CLARK
171 GREENWICH AVE. Phone 820

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Incorrect use of "between" (R. L. G.)—The correspondent submits the following sentence for criticism:

> I have 10 windows in the room, and between each one I have a colorful picture.

This common error requires only passing perusal to uncover it. It is obvious that there could not be a picture between *each* window, for "between" can be used only in connection with two or more things. The sentence should be recast:

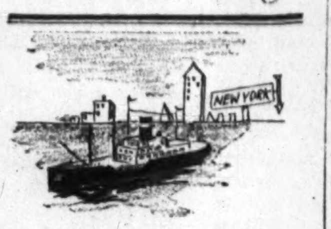
> I have 10 windows in the room, and in each space between them I have a colorful picture.
>
> I have 10 windows in the room, and between each two I have a colorful picture.

"World fair" or "world's fair" (B. W. M.)—The correspondent, editor of a newspaper in the middle West, writes:

> I notice that many papers, even The Christian Science Monitor, uses the 's when referring to the "world fair."
>
> When reference is made to a county fair, no paper ever uses "county's fair"; likewise, when reference is made to a state fair, the form "state's fair" is not used. But when referring to the world fair, invariably the 's is used. What is the difference?
>
> I hasten to write you for enlightenment that I may know whether I am correct, or wrong again.

This is one of the odd tricks, sir, that usage plays on us. "World fair," right by analogy, would sound as strange today as "state's fair." No doubt, the World's Columbian Exposition (Chicago, 1893) gave impetus to the usage (and one can see why), for it was commonly referred to as the "world's fair."

Worth Knowing



IF ALL THE ICE IN THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTICA WERE TO MELT ENOUGH WATER WOULD BE ADDED TO THE OCEANS TO RAISE THEIR LEVEL 150 FEET—SUBMERGING THE SEA PORTS OF THE WORLD

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

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Their Desired Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

THE captain of a small ship was telling a group of interested passengers tales of his long and colorful life at sea. He was a big, burly man, rough and very strong—a commanding figure. His face was bronzed and weather-beaten. His voice was authoritative and decisive, yet the tone was soft and gentle.

"One experience," he said, "I shall never forget," and then he told the following:

"I was in command of a small schooner—and at that time I thought I was captain of my ship. I ruled with fear and an iron hand. I was hard and arrogant and often a cruel taskmaster. Not one of my crew had a kind word for me. On this particular occasion we were carrying about a dozen passengers.

"We were on the Irish Sea bound for the Mediterranean. We ran into one of the worst storms I have ever encountered. Our boat was shaken by a terrific sea. The wind was violent and the rain came down in torrents. The boat rode the storm gallantly for three days, but when I came on deck on the third evening I realized that she could not endure the strain much longer.

"In desperation I wondered if there was a power that could save us. I had done everything in my power and my store of nautical wisdom was exhausted. In my distress I knelt upon the deck. I had never been taught to pray and I did not know how to go about it; but my heart went out to the Supreme Being in a voiceless, wordless cry for help.

"For half an hour I knelt there in the wind and the rain. When I got up and spoke to my first mate, he evidently noticed that my tone had changed. He said it was the first time he had ever heard me issue an order kindly.

"We rode out the storm, and the wind ceased, and the rain stopped. I was so deeply impressed by our deliverance that when we reached Italy I purchased a Bible. Then I learned that God is the Captain of my ship, that He is Love, and that 'they that go down to the sea in ships . . . He bringeth them unto their desired haven.'"

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hourly Nursing Service

A practical nurse in our town telephoned us recently that she did hourly service where her help was not needed for a longer period each day. She said she would come in and give a bath or perform any other specialized duty, and would go home again subject to a call the next day. In this way she took care of several adults and three small children, any one of which could not have employed a day-time nurse at regular prices. This was one way to avoid idleness and an empty pocketbook.

C. D. L.

Monograms

Being clever with her pencil, a young girl in our neighborhood designs monograms in all sizes. There is something individual about these that appeals to particular people. She makes them for shirt sleeves, or table linens, or even tiny ones for handkerchiefs. She will sell the patterns or embroider them on anything, her prices ranging according to the size of the initials.

M. C. R.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Caspian Sea— is the largest inland sea in the world, and forms a part of the boundary of Europe and Asia. Actually it is not a sea, but a lake. Due to the slight saltiness of its waters, however, it is commonly termed a sea.

WHISTLING BABY

As a premature whistler, little eight-month-old Billy Moore of Kansas City takes the prize.

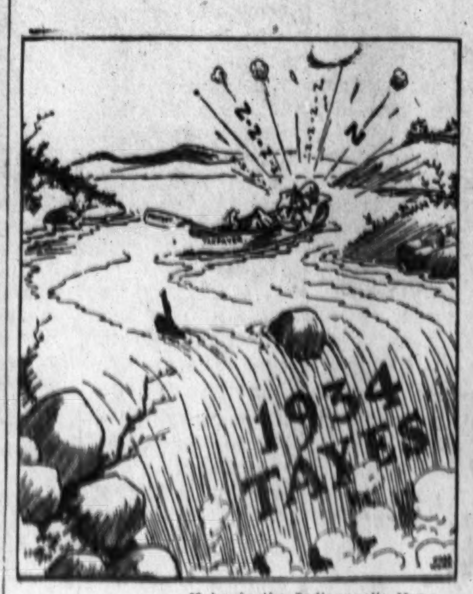
Many of London's taxicabs— have been in operation for more than 20 years; 2000 of the total of slightly over 8000 have been in service from 10 to 20 years.

80% of all college diplomas— issued annually in the United States are manufactured by one company, in Philadelphia.

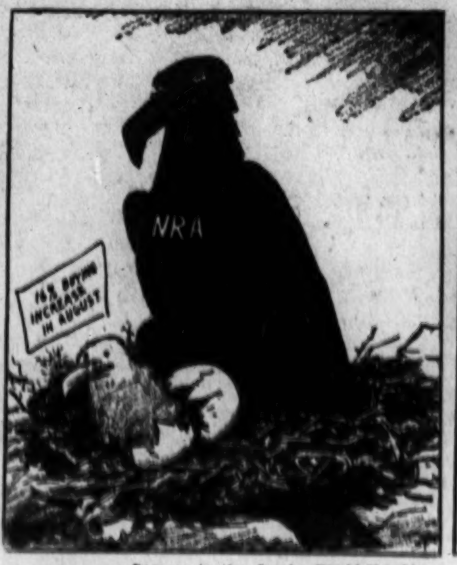
When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Features

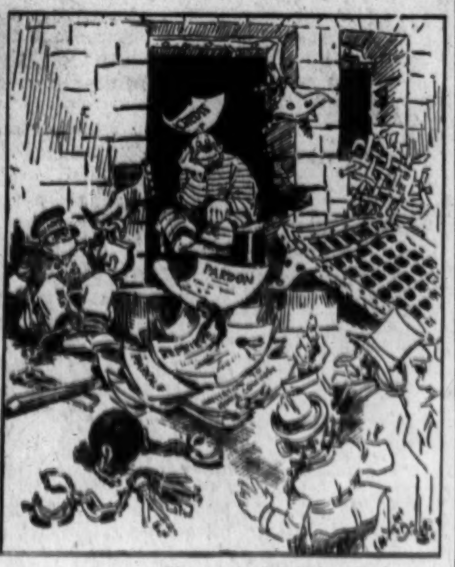
Cartoons of the Week



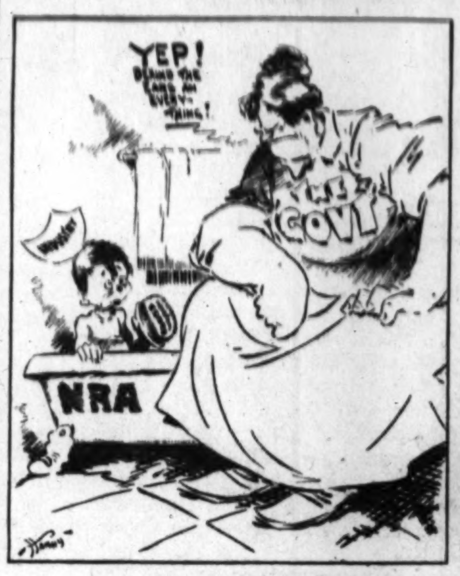
Kuhn in the Indianapolis News
The Time to Do Something About It Is Now



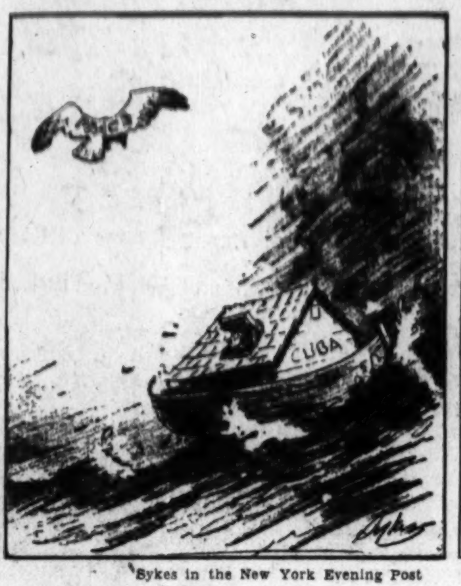
Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald
The First Chick



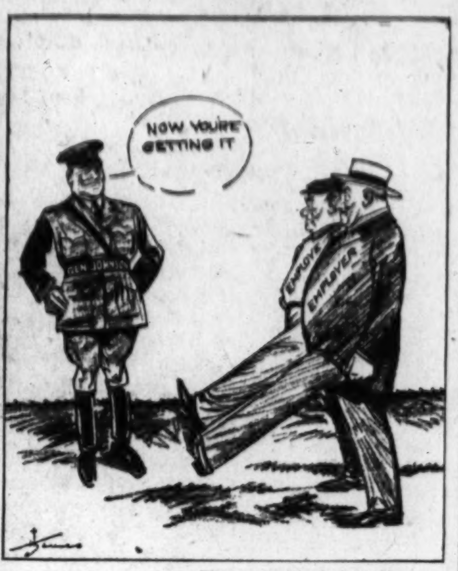
Ding in the Des Moines Register
The Mysterious Prisoner


YEP! Behind the lamp an' every-thing!
U. S. GOV'T
NRA

Hanny in the Philadelphia Inquirer
This Is to Be a Thorough Job



Sykes in the New York Evening Post
Still Hovering



Thomas in the Detroit News
The Awkward Squad Is Improving

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

148

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Peace is what we want
said the lecturer. It
is a small word but
right this very minute
he added it means a
lot more to Americans
than any other word of
twice its length no mat-
matter how sweet its
sound. Yes we only want
peace
```

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

What They Say

Precarious Living

"If anyone expects to make a living out of the manufacture and sale of liquor, he will soon find that court fines and jail sentences eat up all the profits."—*Judge Wilson G. Warlick.*

The World's Need

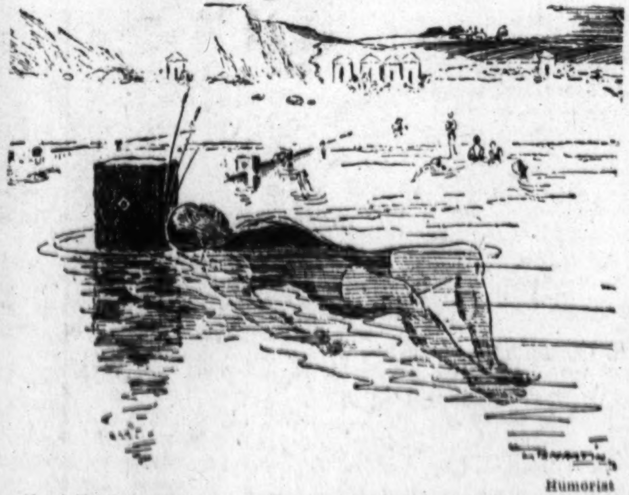
"The supreme need for the world today is the fruit of the spirit—love joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. We need it in our homes, in our communities, in the nation, in the world."—*Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, Mount Holyoke College.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

POETS are all who love, who feel great truths,
And tell them; and the truth of truths is love.
—BROWNING

In Lighter Vein



Humorist

Hard-Headed but Polite Swimmer: "I'm most frightfully sorry!"

Nearest to It

She shut off the gramophone and turned excitedly to her father.

"Dad," she exclaimed, "that is the latest kind of jazz record. Did you ever hear anything so wonderful?"

Father, who had been trying to read his evening paper, grunted.

"No," he replied, wearily, "I can't say I have, although I once heard a collision between a wagonload of empty milk cans and a farm cart filled with ducks."—*Montreal Star.*

Strange Absence

A pond at Great Gonerby, near Grantham, has been cleaned out, and the following articles or commodities have been recovered:

Thirty tons of sludge.
Three tons of bricks and stones.
Perambulator wheels.
Motor and cycle tires.
Two hundred and fifty sticks used as children's fishing rods.
Large numbers of discarded safety razor blades.
2½d.

We can understand about the razor blades, but what does Great Gonerby do about its old pots and kettles?—*Observer.*

Famous Relative

Johnny was introduced to his aunt whom he had never seen before.

"This," said his mother, "is your Aunt Sarah."

"Oh," replied Johnny, "I'm glad to know you. I've heard about your desert."

That's Why

"Why do these film companies send their directors and players hundreds of miles across the desert and into the jungle?"

"Oh, those are just some of the treks of the trade."—*Boston Beanpot.*

Flattered

"Miss Wrighter, do you know your work of late has been most perfunctory?"

"Thank you, sir; that's the first bit of praise I've had about it."—*Answers.*

Watchful Waiting

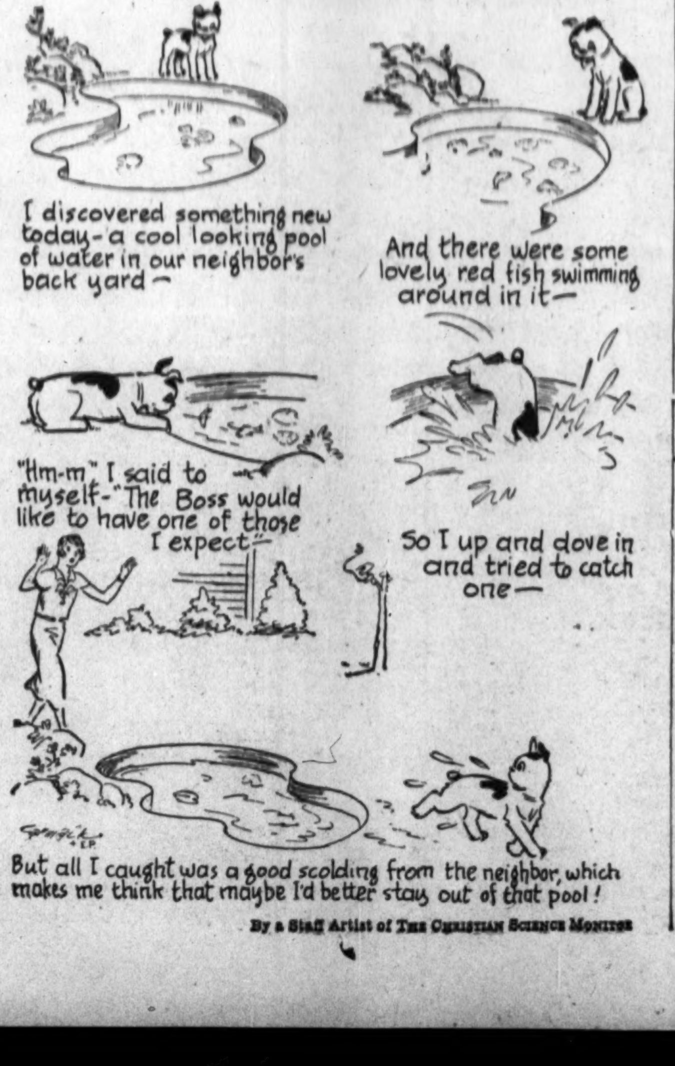
"Won't you have some more cake, dear?" asked the hostess.

"How many times have you passed it?" questioned Bobbie.

"Three times, I believe. Why do you ask?"

"Well, mother said I must not take any the second time; but she didn't say a thing about the third time."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I discovered something new today—a cool looking pool of water in our neighbor's back yard—
And there were some lovely red fish swimming around in it—
"Hm-m" I said to myself—"The Boss would like to have one of those I expect"—
So I up and dove in and tried to catch one—
But all I caught was a good scolding from the neighbor, which makes me think that maybe I'd better stay out of that pool!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The chimney cleaning method adopted by a Philadelphian, who poured gasoline down it and then dropped in a lighted newspaper, proved highly effective. That the house has to be rebuilt around the chimney is, of course, a mere incidental contingency.

Punch: A writer asserts that France and England are drawing perceptibly nearer. This should make things easier for the Channel-swimmers.

Arkansas Gazette: An all-rubber floor lamp cord that will not kink is now obtainable. What we're still waiting for is one that will not lie in wait.

Punch: A new fish which stretches like elastic has been discovered in a small river in British Honduras. New, indeed!

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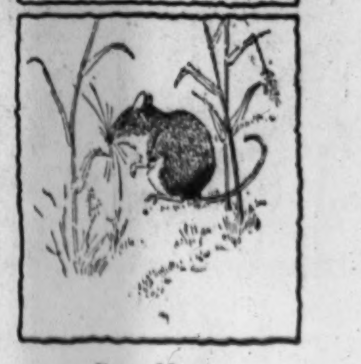

Deer Mouse

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PRETTIEST and sleekest of the whole mouse tribe is the little white-footed deer mouse. It is probably the most numerous, too, there being 75 or more species in North America.

Its upper parts are usually a dull gray or light brown—or a combination of the two. Underneath, including legs, chest, and under side of the tail, pure white predominates, or at times light gray.

The white-footed mice are found from arctic shores to Central America, and across North America from coast to coast. One notices them particularly on western plains and in deserts where wild life is scarce. They are just as numerous elsewhere, but in regions where there are birds and innumerable other animals, they often escape notice.

Several deer mice families are raised each summer, and there are from five to nine young in each litter. The nest is usually made of soft grasses, and a liberal store of acorns, small nuts, grain, or fine seed, is laid by for food. If the nest is disturbed, the young may often be observed scurrying off to safety clinging to mother mouse's fur, half carried, half dragged.

The nests have been found underground, near sea beaches, in hollow trees or woodpecker holes (some 25 feet from the ground), and some on the tops of high mountains. The record height for any four-footed animal is held by this creature. It has been recorded on Mt. Orizaba in Mexico, 15,000 feet above sea level.

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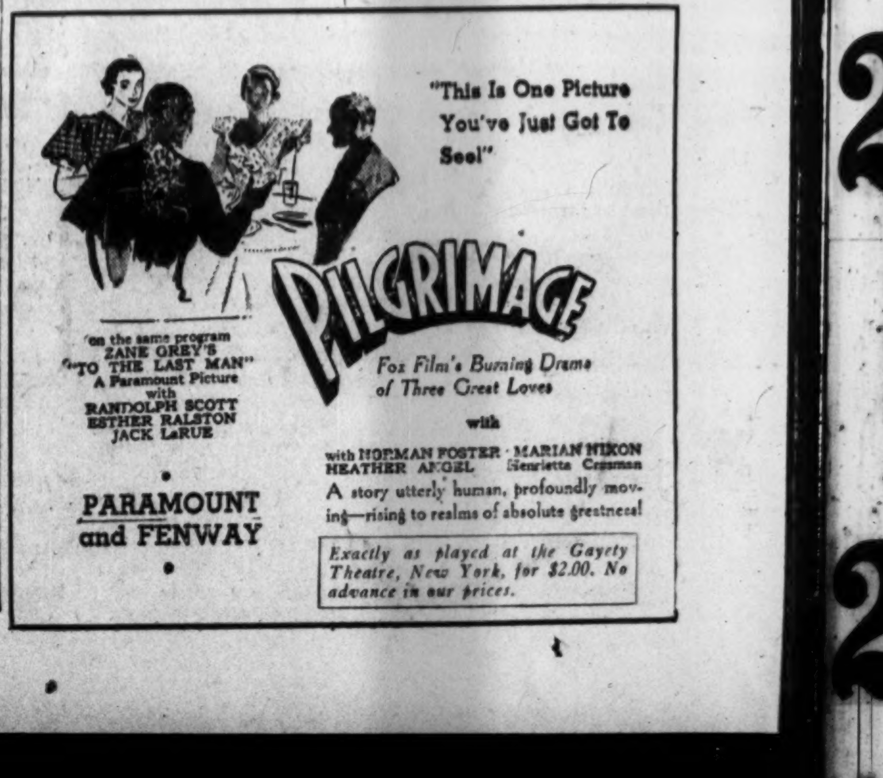
Amusements



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Inflation or Construction

WASHINGTON again is under siege by the advocates of inflation. Though President Roosevelt successfully avoided an audience with the cotton farmers who came to the White House Tuesday with their "greenback" resolution, he cannot wholly ignore the number and consequence of the members of Congress who have responded approvingly to Senator J. Elmer Thomas's appeal for an expansion of the nation's currency.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has done another bit toward credit inflation by releasing $150,000,000 for the purchase of farm mortgages. The Federal Reserve Bank for some months has been trying to push funds into use through open market purchases of government securities. While farm prices have risen 65 per cent from their low point, according to the Cornell University department of agricultural economics, and all prices about 16 per cent, the agricultural population is not yet altogether satisfied. It is not easy, of course, to satisfy the farmers, yet no one else supposes that the task of economic recovery is entirely completed and closed.

Even with all the code-making success of the NRA it is apparent that the upswing in industrial activity has lost some of its momentum and is waiting on another wheel in the recovery machinery. That wheel is indicated by the "buy now" exhortations of NRA leaders; its name is purchasing power.

It is important to recall that the Recovery Act contained not only the provisions for a new organization of industry but also a section authorizing credits for $3,300,000,000 worth of public construction for relief purposes. This is an indispensable supplement to the raising of wages in trade and industry; for if manufacturers and storekeepers are to increase pay rolls they must have some recompense in increase of business. There is no quicker and surer way of increasing spending than by putting earned money in the hands of families that desperately need it. This is the aim of the public construction program.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, British economist, in an article for the New York Herald Tribune, asserts that the reason recovery has not gone forward more rapidly in Great Britain since the abandonment of the gold standard is the slowness of the Government to encourage capital expenditures out of borrowed money. He urges the United States most of all to profit by this lesson and to put an immediate drive behind the actual spending of money on the public works already planned.

Happily the United States Department of the Interior is able to report that nearly half—more than $1,430,000,000—of the $3,300,000,000 appropriation has been allocated to specific jobs in various states, and more allotments are being approved all the time. Even this, however, does not always mean that the construction is actually getting under way. It behooves all who have any part in the planning and launching of such works to see that they go forward with the utmost expedition and with the least possible red tape or delay.

More important than the addition of millions in greenbacks to an existing stock of idle currency is the need that the public works program shall really get up steam at once. This is the next step of major consequence to either storekeepers or cotton farmers. Without denying the evident benefits of being unhitched from gold, it is possible to overemphasize currency inflation. When the Southern planters demand that inflation be employed until cotton is raised to the unreasonable price of 20 cents a pound, they depart from its only justification, namely, reducing the dollar to a normal buying power.

And when they urge the Government to go into the discredited business of buying up crops to be held off the market, they forget that the fundamental support for the price of cotton is in the number of cotton shirts and overalls and dresses people buy. The pay envelopes of public works employees will help there—and in many other lines of business.

Edward Burne-Jones

SUCCESS has marked the centenary exhibition of paintings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones held at the Tate Gallery, London. Though by no means complete, it is said to be the largest Burne-Jones exhibition ever held, and it has raised the question whether there is any possibility that Burne-Jones may ever regain the popularity, prestige, and influence which he undoubtedly enjoyed at the close of the nineteenth century.

Burne-Jones was a native of Birmingham. He belonged to the famous group of Pre-Raphaelites, which included Rossetti and Hunt, and had John Ruskin for its critical defender, and trumpeter of its virtues. The Pre-Raphaelites had one characteristic at least that does not commend them to contemporary taste. They had a tendency to force their various arts to do things for which they were not really suited. Rossetti often tried to achieve in poetry effects that might have come more easily to painting; Ruskin not infrequently failed to keep æsthetic criticism entirely clear of social and economic propaganda; and Burne-Jones at times seemed dangerously near to belonging to that school of art which requires every picture to tell a story, as though the artist were a kind of exalted after-dinner speaker.

Moreover, the kind of story that he told is not that which the twentieth century finds most answering to its needs. Burne-Jones rightly revolted against the ugliness and inequity of nineteenth century society. But the revolt takes fundamentally different forms.

Today the most vital tendency is to face up to the appearances of modern existence, to take from them all that is best and most hopeful, and to build on these things the foundations of a fairer society. Burne-Jones, on the contrary, often gives the impression of having fled from the contemplation of modern industrialism into a world of ancient legend, a world of medieval story, where pale gleams of moonlight shine on armored knights, and King Cophetua woos the Beggar Maiden. The two moods differ fundamentally. One is the mood of escape, the other of conquest.

Nevertheless, the influence of Burne-Jones, both on painting and on decorative design, has been great. He brought much beauty of thought and coloring into the world, and his name will not easily be forgotten.

Brazilian-Argentine Accord

SIDE by side with extreme forms of economic and political nationalisms, occasional departures from the general trend of the moment suggest that internationalism and international good will are still living forces. One of the most surprising of these is the long-talked-of meeting between the Presidents of Argentina and Brazil. President Agustin Justo of Argentina is expected soon to visit Rio de Janeiro, to meet President Getulio Vargas of Brazil in the beautiful palace where Brazil's presidents make their home. The chief executives of these two great Latin-American republics are to discuss and sign seven pacts which undoubtedly will lessen the friction between them and pave the way for smoother and mutually more profitable relationships.

Not long ago, Argentines and Brazilians were like cats and dogs together. No love was lost between them, nor did one lose an opportunity to deride the other.

Some of the antagonism arose from petty jealousies. The inhabitants of Rio considered their own city not only the most beautiful but the finest in America. The proud citizens of Buenos Aires looked upon their great metropolis as the supreme expression of Latin culture in the New World. Then there were rivalries over their respective Portuguese and Spanish cultures.

But the historical causes for fear and suspicion were the most important. Argentina and Brazil, from the beginning of their independent histories, had fought each other, taken opposite sides on many questions involving Latin-American politics and diplomacy and vied with each other for the leadership of the Latin-American world. A movement of troops in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, was sufficient incentive for the Argentine Congress to pass a huge appropriation for the purchase of armaments and to make plans for the defense of their own frontiers. Thus these two nations whose economic interests, in the main, do not conflict, found themselves constantly alarmed and ready to put the worst construction on innocent moves.

The meeting, therefore, of Presidents Justo and Vargas means much more than an exchange of courtesies between the heads of two sovereign states. In the case of Argentina, the step shortly to be taken is a radical reversal of her diplomacy and of her former isolationist policies. For one reason or another, the Argentines have acted on the belief that their nation was more than self-sufficient and that they could afford to let the rest of the world go by. Since the overthrow of President Irigoyen, however, Argentina has placed herself squarely in the circle of good neighbors and the journey of her President to Brazil indicates that Argentina is willing to go the second mile in cultivating international friendships. In this cordial atmosphere these two nations can coöperate to advantage to advance not only their own economic and social welfare but the peace and harmony of Latin America as a whole.

Homespun

WHEN the Women's Arts and Industries exposition opens in the Astor Hotel, New York City, on Sept. 25, many visitors will see, possibly for the first time, a spinning wheel at work. Operagoers, of course, are familiar with the stage "prop" in "Faust," over which the fair Marguerite dutifully bends as she sings the famous "Jewel Song," but it must be admitted that during that scene, as a spinner she is, so to speak, a better singer.

Now it looks as though the spinning wheel possibly might come back, despite the blows it received in the eighteenth century from the inventions of Hargreaves and Arkwright. An observant woman noticed recently in her shopping rounds that New York shop windows were displaying rough weaves. If old-fashioned homespun was to be the fashion, she reflected, why not revive the spinning wheel and incidentally give employment to jobless women? The Homecraft League, which is sponsored by the New York State Department of Adult Education, saw possibilities in the idea.

Spinners, however, are about as rare as spinning wheels. It took considerable searching before one was found. Rather appropriately, it was in New England, where colonial housewives clothed their families in homespun, that the search was rewarded.

Mrs. Mary Maillet of Roslindale, Mass., is a grandmother who learned to spin in her Nova Scotia home 70 years ago and, just to show that there is nothing old-fashioned about her, she flew the other day to New York City to teach the ancient craft to a class. She can do it as, in addition to having spun garments for her own seven children, she keeps in practice by supplying nine grandchildren with mittens and sweaters. "I know it is practical," she says, "and women who spin get so much pleasure from the lovely homespun things they knit for themselves and others."

It is probably not very likely that the column in theater programs entitled, "What the Well-Dressed Man Will Wear," will stipulate immediately homespun as positively de rigueur—although mountain girls in Kentucky and other southern states have shown that spun cloth may be not only useful but artistic. Nevertheless, a spinning wheel might be a help in many a home where money is more scarce than time.

A Credit for Autumn

WITH lengthening autumn evenings and promise of many a winter night before the open fire comes the renewed urge to improve one's mental capabilities through more systematic study and a broadening of thought-horizons. If autumn were good for only this, it could be thanked for so constructive a service to mankind. Peppy days are here again, and so away with all mental backslidings! Full steam ahead!

There is, of course, that regular time each day, set aside for reading and study. It has been pruned a bit while the garden demanded attention, and the highroad beckoned of a summer's eve. Bigger and better each day will these times grow; and, to help them along, the comfortable chairs must get a "once over," or a new lamp cry out to be added. That old table, too, would make a fine study corner, with dictionary and other reference books along the back.

There are those art shows missed last year. Really they are too good to pass up, and perhaps a little reading in art appreciation would not come amiss. The public library would have a good reading list, surely. For that matter, the concerts on the winter's program would be more appreciated if a bit of study went into that field, too. And with Byrd going again to Little America—the news will be full of his experiences. A book or two there. . . . Yet, last winter's reading was really too scattery. Something regular, a genuine training of thought-processes is just the thing.

And how about those broadened horizons? Let's see. There's economics. Here's an extension course in that newly-arrived state university catalogue. And interior decoration. Why not? Here's a course in business ethics, too. Not bad. What a wealth of subjects to choose from, and an abundance of colleges, libraries, clubs, public school systems, and state extension departments offering courses, many of them free, and others at astonishingly low fees.

Those winter evenings ahead are going to be rich in delight, anyway; but if that urge for improvement of one's study methods and thought-scope is carried through in consistent action, they will also be rich in mental dividends.

The Casual Day

Sapphics

Down the endless corridors of the ages
Ring these echoes, out of a Grecian twilight,
Beat these measures, molded by gentle Sappho,
Sister of poets.

Who was Sappho? Only conjecture answers,
Some sweet singer, treading the isle of Lesbos
To these stately, halting, impulsive rhythms
Here set before us.

Sing not sadly, how of the ancient splendor
Sappho knew, so little remains for wonder:
Here and there some cornices warm with sunset,
Stony with silence.

Rather marvel that from the halls now voiceless
Sounds this cadence, resonant still, majestic,
Durable as flint and as soft as shadows
On marble columns.

Opening of American colleges just as Cuba is in the throes of revolution, brings to thought one difference between United States youth and the youth of Latin countries. You don't find many American university students mixed up in politics But you don't find many students in Latin countries who aren't.

* * *

And speaking of revolution, we now know that when United States citizens are really ready for one, they simply vote a Democratic ticket and let the new Administration attend to the details.

* * *

And it has been demonstrated that newspapers can get as many good headlines out of one NRA as out of several ordinary revolutions.

We are charged with mediocrity:

"The Casual Day is not a day?
Then what is it, pray do tell."
'Tis a column of stuff
That's mostly bluff,
Written neither badly nor well.
I. I. G.

* * *

Some persons say: "Tell me my work is abominable, or excellent. But do not call it mediocre."

* * *

One reason for this may be that a critic who describes your "stuff" as beneath notice may do so because of a difference between his outlook and yours. But you must face the fact that a man who says it is mediocre must be at least sufficiently in harmony with your tastes to have appreciated you, had you been worthy of appreciation.

* * *

But Cleobulus declared: "Mediocrity is best." And Pascal admitted that "nothing is thoroughly approved but mediocrity." So we are consoled. And also by the fact that we printed the disturbing rhyme above not so much because it wasn't good as because it wasn't bad.

Dear Casual:
I see by the papers that a "Marry Now" code has been proposed to speed up the NRA program. Marry in haste now and repent in the New Leisure? V. C.

Well, V. C., some husbands tell us that to marry at all is to have practically no leisure to repent in.

* * *

Which may account for the fact that most of them we meet still know how to smile.

The Case Against a "Managed Currency"

This is the second of two articles which constitute a debate on the "stable money" program contemplated by the Roosevelt Administration as a sequel to or substitute for inflation. The case in support of the project was presented Tuesday by Mr. Norman Lombard

By JOSEPH STAGG LAWRENCE

Editor of The Econostat and author of "Stabilization of Prices"

THE issue of a stable dollar labors under the difficulty of definition. Two conscious distinctions and one of a naïve nature must first be noted. To the banker and conservative monetary student a stable dollar means but one thing, a unit of exchange expressed in and freely convertible into a fixed number of grains of gold. As such, a stable dollar is merely another way of saying that the price of gold is pegged. The concept of a constant dollar which advocates of monetary reform have entertained deals with the general exchange value of money, i. e., the value of the monetary unit in terms of all the goods and services for which money is offered. This is contrasted to the bankers' idea of stability which contains but one commodity, namely, gold. The naïve interpretation of stability is provided by our numerous special interests who have been urging a "stabilized" dollar since the war. The most articulate protagonists of monetary manipulation have been the farmers. If they have ever been satisfied with the level of farm prices at any given point of time historians have neglected the item. They have offered strong support to "stabilization" movements because the objectives or desirable levels of such movement were always higher than those prevailing at the time.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act established the average prices prevailing in the period 1909-1914 as an equitable level for which governmental price policy should strive. No evidence has been offered that the farmers were satisfied with prices during that period. The agitation for the Federal Reserve Act and the Farm Loan Act of 1916 rests largely upon agrarian dissatisfaction with farm prices. The Agricultural Commission Inquiry of 1921, the Goldsborough Bill embodying Irving Fisher's elastic gold content dollar were all considered in a period when prices were substantially above the pre-war level. Throughout the years 1924-1928 Representative Strong of Kansas urged his stabilization bills accompanied by extended hearings before the House Committee on Banking and Currency during which all sides of this question were aired by competent and other experts. Yet the President only recently stated that the price level which would restore equitable relations between debtors and creditors was that which prevailed during 1924 and 1925.

Prices during 1918 and 1919 were as much above any long-time average that might qualify as the stabilization level as they have been below such an average during the last two years. It is not on record that the farmer or any of the other groups now so vocal in the agitation for stability manifested distress over the inequitable level of prices prevailing in that period. To put the matter bluntly, many of these groups want not a stable level but higher particular prices for their own products.

* * *

There is a scant residue whose views are detached, with no axes to grind, who are sincerely disturbed by the grave economic and social distress which seems to result from the errant movements of the dollar. They reiterate the moss-covered analogy with physical units of measurement such as the pound and the foot, and wax apostrophic in commenting on the unfavorable difference. Why can we not have a dollar as definite in its measurement of value as the foot is of distance and the pound of weight?

It is necessary to indicate first of all that the responsibility of the dollar for falling prices and all the other painful concomitants of depression is not a self-evident truth. Prices decline *at the same time* that industrial production, business profits, wages, farm income and employment decline. All that we can say here is that recognized authorities differ regarding the causal arrangement of these factors. Which are cause, and which effect, and to what extent some are both through the operation of vicious or beneficial spirals, continues to divide the most competent students of the subject.

Assuming that monetary factors can be isolated is it desirable to stabilize the general purchasing power of the dollar? The answer in a broad way is, yes. Foreclosed farms and homes, the derelicts of business washed on bankruptcy's shores by economic tempests, these are the considerations which, in so far as they have a valid relation to the changing value of the dollar, warrant the conclusion that a stabilized unit, i. e., stabilized in its general buying power, would be desirable.

* * *

The difficulties are practical. They are difficulties which the proponents of stability underestimate. Consider first the very idea of stabilized buying power. In the year 1929 the total commercial transactions, i. e., transactions for which dollars were used, exceeded the stupendous sum of a thousand billion dollars. They covered agricultural commodities, industrial products, transportation, power, wages, salaries, professional services, entertainment, education, government services, securities, real estate and intangible rights. The buying power of the dollar in each of these fields shows distinct fluctuations. Shall we include all of them in our concept of general purchasing power or shall we limit stability to certain specific fields such as agricultural prices or wages? The latter in a normal year account for less than 4 per cent of all the transactions in which the dollar figured. The annual value of farm products is less than 1 per cent of the aggregate of those settlements in which the dollar is used. The implications are clear. We must have first of all a gauge of buying power broader than any which have yet been devised. Secondly, if the average of all prices is to be fixed even approximately, then an increase in security prices must be balanced at once, shall we say, by a compensating decline in farm prices.

How are we to control those changes in value which are purely emotional? (A strong case can be made for the proposition that all values are fundamentally emotional.) Between March 22 and July 18 the average price of thirty primary commodities as measured by the Econostat index of daily prices rose 59.8 per cent. The government merely talked about inflation. Aside from the repudiation of the gold clause its monetary, credit and fiscal conduct was exemplary. There was no printing of paper currency, the Federal Reserve banks were not debauched, money rates were no lower than they had been during the years of the depression; in short, none of the controls which stabilizers advocate were used. On the other hand the Federal Reserve banks in the spring of 1932 purchased government bonds at the rate of $100,000,000 a week, lowered money rates to the disappearance level and yet prices continued to decline.

By and large it is probably as meritorious to try to prevent fluctuations in the value of the dollar as it is to insure continuous sunshine. There is only the problem of eliminating practical obstacles.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Call to Good Citizens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to express my appreciation of the excellent editorial, "A Close-Up of Repeal," in the Monitor of September 6. In this editorial you quote Mr. Wilfred W. Fry of N. W. Ayer & Son as follows: "The liquor business has not changed. When the thirty-sixth state has been lined up, it will be run by the same old crowd in the same old way."

Mr. Fry is quite right, but his deductions seem, like those of many others, to be based upon the assumption that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be ratified by the required thirty-six states before Christmas. This conclusion may seem to be justified by the fact that thirty-one states have already voted for repeal. In spite of this fact, however, I should like to express the conviction that it is yet possible through right thinking and intelligent activity to save the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution.

Whether or not national prohibition is the ideal way to deal with the liquor evil, it is, all things considered, the best way that has yet been brought forward. If prohibition had been given a fair chance, if its enforcement had been honest and vigorous, it would have succeeded much better than it has seemed to succeed up to the present time, and it is yet possible to prove that prohibition of the liquor traffic can be made a success. Therefore, it seems right to continue to hope and expect that the prohibition amendment will not be swept from the Constitution by a temporary wave of popular political hysteria, induced and augmented by propaganda put forth by the liquor interests.

We now have beer saloons, drug stores and other places in some of our best residence districts selling beer day and night, Sundays and holidays, to minors as well as to older persons. Beer is served in practically every hotel and restaurant, to anyone who wishes to order it. The stage is all set for the return of "hard liquors." Doubtless they have already returned to some places where they are, as yet, being sold illegally. The desire, hope and expectation of the liquor interests is that they will soon, through repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, be in a position legally to sell so-called "hard liquors," and without the restrictions that existed in the old saloon days. But if "ten righteous men" could save a city, cannot the good citizens in sufficient states be aroused to defeat the ratification of repeal and thus prevent the return of this unmitigated evil? GEO. SHAW COOK.

Chicago, Ill.

"Big Game for Little Sports"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel constrained to express to you my deep regret that some inadvertence has permitted the editorial "Big Game for Little Sports" to be published in the Monitor. I am not a hunter, and am inclined to be opposed to the needless slaughter of any living thing, yet I admire sportsmanship and believe it to be an admirable trait. I wonder if, on second reading, you will find much of that quality expressed in the editorial I have mentioned? I find none.

The writer is evidently an ardent humanitarian—so ardent as to be oblivious to fair play. He assumes, for example, that the Forest Service, in speaking of big game on the national forests, is trying to lure sportsmen into hunting there by classing the grizzly, the elk and the antelope with the African elephant, the Indian tiger or the golden buffalo of Tibet. He doesn't trouble to realize that big game, as here used, is exact and correct.

He assumes that the Forest Service should take sides against hunters as a class and protect game from them. He never heard of the successful efforts of the Forest Service in the last thirty years to bring back to stability classes of game that had become practically extinct; he doesn't even realize that the game on the national forests does not belong to the Federal Government but to the states in which the forests lie, and that the Forest Service can neither protect it from extinction nor save it from the torture of slow starvation without the coöperation of state authorities.

The duty of the Forest Service is to protect and improve the forest resources for the benefit of all the people, even those whom the writer of this editorial does not like. It will continue to do so, of course, in the face of criticism. CLARKE FOX HUNN.

Washington.

[Editor's Note—The editorial referred to was intended as a criticism neither of those who hunt in, nor those who administer, the national forests, the policies of which service are unquestionably favorable to wild life. Its purpose was to point out that the hunting of partially protected wild life is hardly worthy to be called big game hunting—an effort to debunk terminology which, however accurate biologically, is hardly correct from a sporting point of view.]

Sidelights on NRA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is written in defense of the NRA and to arouse further investigations to reveal the abuses of it. The information given is not hearsay, but actual facts. I feel sorely disappointed with the weak coöperation given the patriotic movement and the many ways in which the merchants and industries are using the blue-eagle sign for a selfish purpose.

Several major oil companies in southern California are employing men to operate service stations on a commission basis. The men work long hours, the stations display the Blue Eagle, but the compensation does not constitute a living wage.

Practically all department stores are complying with the code by running shorter hours in every department, but have not hired any additional help. In the grocery departments employees work eight hours a day, six days a week, while other departments operate employees only five days a week. This is an unfair balance. Many old employees were discharged, to be replaced by junior clerks at the lowest minimum wage. Thus the story of putting on new help, but at a cut in cost for the company. Is this patriotic?

Two large public utility corporations are operating on the forty-hour basis, but they have forced their present employees to accept a cut in salaries several months past, and yet do the same amount of work in less time with no extra help. They have not as yet displayed the Blue Eagle. Should the employees fail to complete their share of work in the allotted time they must necessarily work overtime with no extra pay. Consumers cannot boycott the public utilities, as there are no competitors.

The dime chain stores are not displaying the Blue Eagle. Their employees have not been given any increase in wages, and they have not employed any additional clerks. It is rumored their clerks are instructed to make no complaints or give out any information. If so, they will be discharged.

In conclusion, we fought in the World War for democracy in defense of our country; now we should feel justified in expecting those whom we protected to repay by coöperating in giving work to those now unemployed. I am satisfied with my position, but I do wish to help promote a common cause for the welfare of others less fortunate. W. W.

Compton, Calif.